MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager
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DON. D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow
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Representative in South China.
Canton

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE hopes and the ideals that are moving the students who are now striking were set forth in our last issue, together with an appreciation of the movement and some critical comment. It is not yet time to undertake any statement of the results of the present strike. The results are all in the future. But, in the meantime, there is need for an understanding of the present situation. The students of Shanghai began a strike on April 14, which has spread and which has now won the support, according to the telegrams in the newspapers, of the students of Peking. At the same time the students feel a measure of disappointment that they have not won a more prompt and more general approval. They say that their demands are now somewhat more modest than they were in the beginning and that they are asking but two things of the Peking government: first, the abrogation of the military pact with Japan, and secondly, the public assertion that the government is not carrying on direct negotiations with Japan over the return of Shantung. The strike which was considered by some of the students themselves to be almost a failure during the first few days seems to be gathering momentum. What it will finally come to no one can say, but there is every indication that next week will be the critical week of the strike whether or not it comes to an end during that week. Let us suppose that the strike is to be a failure from the point of view of the students. The students see before them a series of days that call for their most energetic efforts before they admit their failure. These days are May 1, on which the laborers are said to be starting a movement toward their support, May 4, on which the students of Peking began the strike last year, May 7 and 9, two days that are known as days of "national humiliation" and have been observed since the acceptance of the twenty-one demands

in 1915. If the students are to fail they will hardly admit failure until after May 9. On the other hand, under the supposition that the students are to achieve such a result that it can be called success, there is at the present time so little evidence of this that we are safe in guessing that it will require the enthusiasm of the coming week to bring this result. Upon either supposition then the week between May 3 and May 10 may be looked upon as one of the greatest importance if not of critical importance to the striking students. It hardly needs to be pointed out that the results of such a movement are not so easily measured and judged as those who are taking part, or as the onlooker, may think. The students are awakening the public opinion of China, if they are not engaged in manufacturing that public opinion. In the truest sense their success or failure depends upon the creation of this public opinion and this under success or failure is of such overwhelming importance as to make it a matter of comparative indifference whether the Peking government sends out word that will satisfy the students.

HONGKONG has just settled a disastrous strike which has been in progress for nearly a month. The strike affected some twenty-seven of the largest companies in the Colony, and effectively tied up all public and much of the private business on the island. The cause of the strike was a demand upon the part of the laborers for more pay, but the serious condition that finally developed was caused, according to corrrespondence in the *North China Daily News*, by the "attitude" of some of the employers:

> There is a distinct feeling that the Dock Companies are largely to blame for allowing the dispute to develop as it did. Their attitude, at the outset, was uncompromising and when the trouble first began all the smaller concerns agreed, for some reason or another, to follow the lead of the large ship-builders and to bow to their decision.

The dispute was finally settled on the following terms:

> "An increase of 32½ percent to all employers including apprentices, the only exception being No. 1 men. Those drawing $100 or less on January 1, 1920, shall participate in the full 32½ percent, No. 1 men drawing more than $100 a month on January 1, 1920, to receive an advance of 20 percent. All men to be reinstated and immediate steps to be taken by the delegates to get the workers back as soon as possible."

SHANGHAI in the last year has experienced many kinds of strikes and agitations, but most of them have been political in character. Thus far this city has experienced no serious industrial strike, but the shortage of labor in Shanghai and the rapid industrial development here are likely to bring about a condition, such as Hongkong has just passed through, at any time. In Hongkong it was necessary to land men from the British naval ships in the harbor in order to maintain service on several of the public utility companies, which is referred to by the same correspondence as noted above:

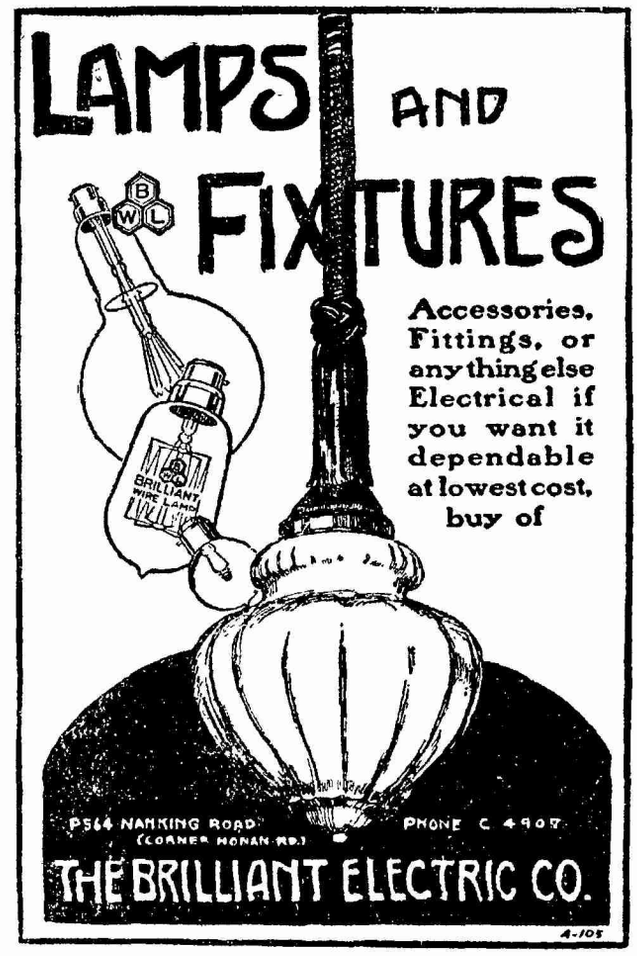
> The public have not suffered any serious inconvenience so far because, fortunately, the naval authorities have supplied men to keep the more urgent services going, but opinion seems to be crystallizing into the fixed belief that the larger employers have mismanaged the affair from the commencement, and the demand that the government should establish a Board of Arbitration is growing more and more insistent.

The same writer in the *North China Daily News* then proceeds to give Shanghai some more pointed advice as follows:

> If the Chinese in Shanghai have not received increases in pay proportionate to the increased cost of living during the past five years, troubles lie ahead for you, and your employers of labor should profit by Hongkong's present difficulty and deal with the problem before it reaches its acutest form. It is generally believed here that the men sent in several petitions for increased wages before they thought of striking, and, considering the fact that employers now admit that an increase is justified the public are naturally annoyed that these petitions were, as they imagine, ignored. A good deal of criticism is levelled at the employers on the ground that they would not recognize the justice of the men's claims until forced to do so by the strike.

THE Salvation Army has gained a foothold in China after having labored hard for three years in all parts of the country. In 1917 its first officer arrived here to make preparations for the Salvation Army propaganda. Since then much work has been accomplished and opposition removed as was brought forth in the course of a speech by Commissioner Pearce at a public meeting held in Peking on April 19, in connection with the second Salvation Army Congress which commenced on April 17, and lasted nearly a week. When the Salvation Army men first appeared on the Chinese streets, wearing army hats and uniforms, and beating big drums in order to gather together a crowd of people to receive the Christian message the Chinese were

amused and did not understand what they were doing. Today, the attitude of the people toward the officers of the Army has been considerably changed. Surgeon-General S. H. Chuan, president of the Army Medical College, who presided over the public meeting, thus referred in glowing terms both to the spirtual work of the Salvation Army and its social activities. In the course of his address he also pointed out that one of the essential ideas of an army was that of discipline, and remarked that nothing, perhaps, was more needed in the world just at the present than a sense of sanctified discipline as is exhibited by the Salvation Army. Dr. Wilder, on behalf of the general missionary body in Peking, also paid a tribute to the Salvation Army and said the missionary societies would welcome it to the China field. The Chinese Christians generally agree that there is much work for the Salvation Army to do in this country. The Chinese branch, according to Commissioner Pearce, is subordinate to the International Headquarters in London, at the head of which stands General Bramwell Booth, the leader of the whole work. The foreign officers at present working in China are from six different countries, numbering 43, and there are 24 Chinese officers in the Army. In addition, 25 cadets are in training for the position of officers. Its starting point in China was Peking where the first station was established three years ago. During the last two years, according to Commissioner Pearce, stations in 37 different places in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Shansi, have been opened, and its social activities at those stations have commenced in a small measure. The Army rendered no small assistance in 1917 when distressing floods occurred in Tientsin and hundreds of families became homeless and were starving. "Our officers," remarked Commissioner Pearce, "were early on the scene and helped to meet the emergency by arranging for the erection of temporary huts for the distressed families. For a considerable time about 500 people were helped by our officers, and in recognition of their services, two of them were decorated by His Excellency the President with a Chinese Order. The women officers who helped were equally deserving of recognition. Arising out of this relief work, we found ourselves with a number of children who had lost their parents. This necessitated the establishment of a small home at Cheng Ting Fu in which we have at present 40 children. Already the need for increased accomodation is apparent, and shortly we shall be compelled to open other homes." Other social services which the Army has been rendering to the people include the provision of upwards of 1,000 meals every day for beggars in the most trying part of the winter, the attempt to abolish street begging in co-operation with the government, and to help homeless women. These social services are much needed in this country, and the Salvation Army, whose program includes them, is filling an excellent place in this vast land.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WHAT is Japan trying to do in Siberia? Her troops are literally pouring into that portion of the world under the pretext of according protection to Japanese lives and Japanese interests. Vladivostok has been virtually under Japanese control since the Japanese coup d'etat on April 4 and 5. Habarovsk has been occupied by Japanese troops. A number of the stations along the Chinese Eastern Railway have been turned into Japanese barracks. Both Russian and Chinese sovereignties have been violated. The Chinese living along part of the Chinese Eastern Railway, according to the latest report reaching Peking, have been ordered to pay certain local taxes to the Japanese. Very soon it appears the whole line will be seized by them. The Russians are accorded even worse treatment than the Chinese. They are imprisoned, held without trial, persecuted and what not. The situation in Siberia is indeed serious. "From a first hand investigation of the Siberian villages," wrote Mr. Frazier Hunt, the well-known *Chicago Tribune* correspondent, "I know that there have been numberless cruel atrocities committed by the Japanese. Hardly a Siberian lives in the sec-

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tors held by the Japanese who has not felt the weight of the Japanese iron heel. Hundreds of these people told me they would be willing to give their lives before they would see Japan remain in Siberia." In protests to the Japanese legation in Peking, both the Chinese government and the Allied Technical Commission set forth similar atrocities committed by the Japanese even along the Chinese Eastern Railway in Chinese territory. The protest was to the effect that two Russians, employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, were summarily shot by the Japanese troops at Imenpo, that the Japanese military authorities effected the arrest of the Russian employees of the Railway at Hailar and Manchuli stations without consulting the railway authorities, and that the Japanese interference in police affairs had made the lives of Russians as well as of Chinese living along the line unsafe. This will give only a little idea as to how disgracefully Japanese militarists are behaving in a foreign territory which they have begun to regard as their own. Everybody who is interested in the Siberian situation anxiously inquires about the Japanese motive or motives for occupying Vladivostok only a few hours after the departure of the American expeditionary force from that port, and for trying to expel the Bolsheviks from Eastern Siberia generally, and for striking terror into the hearts of every surviving Russian. The motive which Japan herself avowed was the protection of the Chinese border from the flood of Bolshevism, which would otherwise swoop down from Siberia. It would be as worthy a bit of fiction if they would say they were holding Southern Manchuria with bayonets so that Asiatic cholera would not sweep over Japan, an American journalist sarcastically remarked in commenting upon Japan's ambition in Siberia. Evidently divining Japan's aggressive policy for Asiatic Russia, the United States government sent an expedition thither two years ago, nominally to help the evacution of the Czechs, but really to check Japan from grabbing Siberia at the moment when Russia was too helpless to resist. There was no surprise that the Japanese militarists should have seized Vladivostok immediately after the departure of the American expeditionary force, which had already uncomfortably delayed the execution of her aggressive plans. It is certainly gratifying to learn at this moment that in view of Japan's latest movement, the Allied mission in Siberia will remain there instead of being withdrawn as previously planned. Such a decision indicates a world-wide distrust of Japan's promises and declarations, from which she ultimately will have to suffer seriously. Can Japan swallow Siberia by first establishing a buffer state between the border of China and the Russian territory east of Lake Baikal, and appointing a Russian traitor like Semenoff to be the ruler of that buffer state, and then by gradually absorbing it as she is absorbing Manchuria? An answer may be found in whatever events which may take place during the coming few weeks.

"The Russian Farmer Will Have His Own Brand of a Republic"

BY FRAZIER HUNT

MAXIM Gorky was the first man who told me that nothing could stop Russia from being a peasant republic. That was in Petrograd last March. I wrote it as part of a Gorky interview then and I have thought about it a thousand times since but somehow I could never get it clear in my head just how it was to come about and if it were a truth as well as a prophesy.

My trips into the hills here with these Siberian farmers has made me certain that it is a truth and pointed out for me the way that it will come about. At this moment when the world thinks with horror of the day soon when it must compromise with this wild Russian thing, Bolshevism, the one statement that seems most certain of fulfilment is that the world need not

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be quite so afraid of this ghost of disorder because the Russian farmers are going to run Russia and they are going to make it their own brand of a republic.

It is a far cry from the radical Socialism and Communism of Lenin in Moscow to the semi-socialistic democracy of the Siberian farmer in his frozen hill villages out here but it is one that must echo around the world. Lenin today is the seven and one-half percent that he crushed: I mean that he has taken the place of the seven and one-half percent who ruled so autocratically before. The 85% who have never yet had their say still remain without any voice even in their own affairs: and these 85% are the bone and blood and steel and heart of Russia—the farmers. Their day is yet to come, but it is coming fast. The Czar had his day: Lenin had his day, and now the farmers, the 85%, the real people of Russia are soon to have their day.

And this Russian farmer has real instincts for domocracy. He is thinking straight about democracy. He wants a full vote and a full voice: he wants a real rule of the majority and he wants equality and fairness and justice—and surely that's democracy. He has been fighting for these and he will fight on until he gets them. He may listen to the gilded words of silver tongued radicals for a while but he wont for long. To-day Lenin, with promises of internal peace, land, freedom is his hero but if Lenin does not give him cheap-shoes, and cheap farm machinery and real liberty and real freedom then down goes *Tavarish* Lenin.

Right now this Russian farmer sees in the magic word Soviet his age long dreams of "*Zemla e Svoboda*"—land and freedom, but it's only a magic word. He doesn't care anything about Soviet but he does care about his land and freedom. He'll give his life for them. And his beloved freedom means that he will have a fair and equal vote, and that means that he will have 85% of the voting power of all Russia. And that can only mean that the day is coming when Russia must be a peasant republic, because it will be the Russian farmer's republic.

It's difficult for America to grasp this land problem here in Russia and to realize how deep to has sunk itself into the hearts of the Russian people. Before 1861 practically all the land was owned by great landlords who worked it with serfs who were part of the estates. For the most part the labor was done on the share basis and the serf being attached to the land looked upon it as his just as he thought that he belonged to it. Then in 1861 when he was freed he was permitted to buy part of the estates paying for it in yearly installments. These purchases were made by the villages who owned the land in Russian communal system, the land being divided among the different families and redivided every few years.

But the great landlords kept half their estates and as there was not sufficient land to go around the peasant villages owning their tracts and paying for them in installments were kept very poor. The unfortunates who remained on the estates as workmen were worse off than even before. They had only their eternal, ceasless dreams of land. The hope that some day the land they farmed would come to them kept them alive.

In 1905 their dream of land was lit by the fire of revolt and terrible revolution followed. The world thinks of the 1905 Russian revolution as being a city revolution but it was really a peasant revolution. Peasants burned the houses of the great estates and killed hundreds of landlords and in turn hundreds of thousands of them were killed. But it was like killing sheep: these peasants could only fight with their sythes against professional soldiers with machine guns.

Things were different in their next revolution. After Kerensky's revolution following the army debacle of July, 1917, the farmer boy soldiers took their rifles and their machine guns and went home. Again they killed their landlords, burned the great houses and this time they divided the land.

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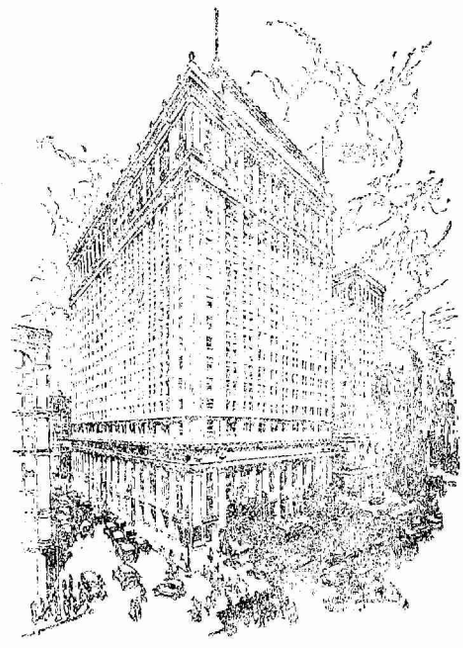

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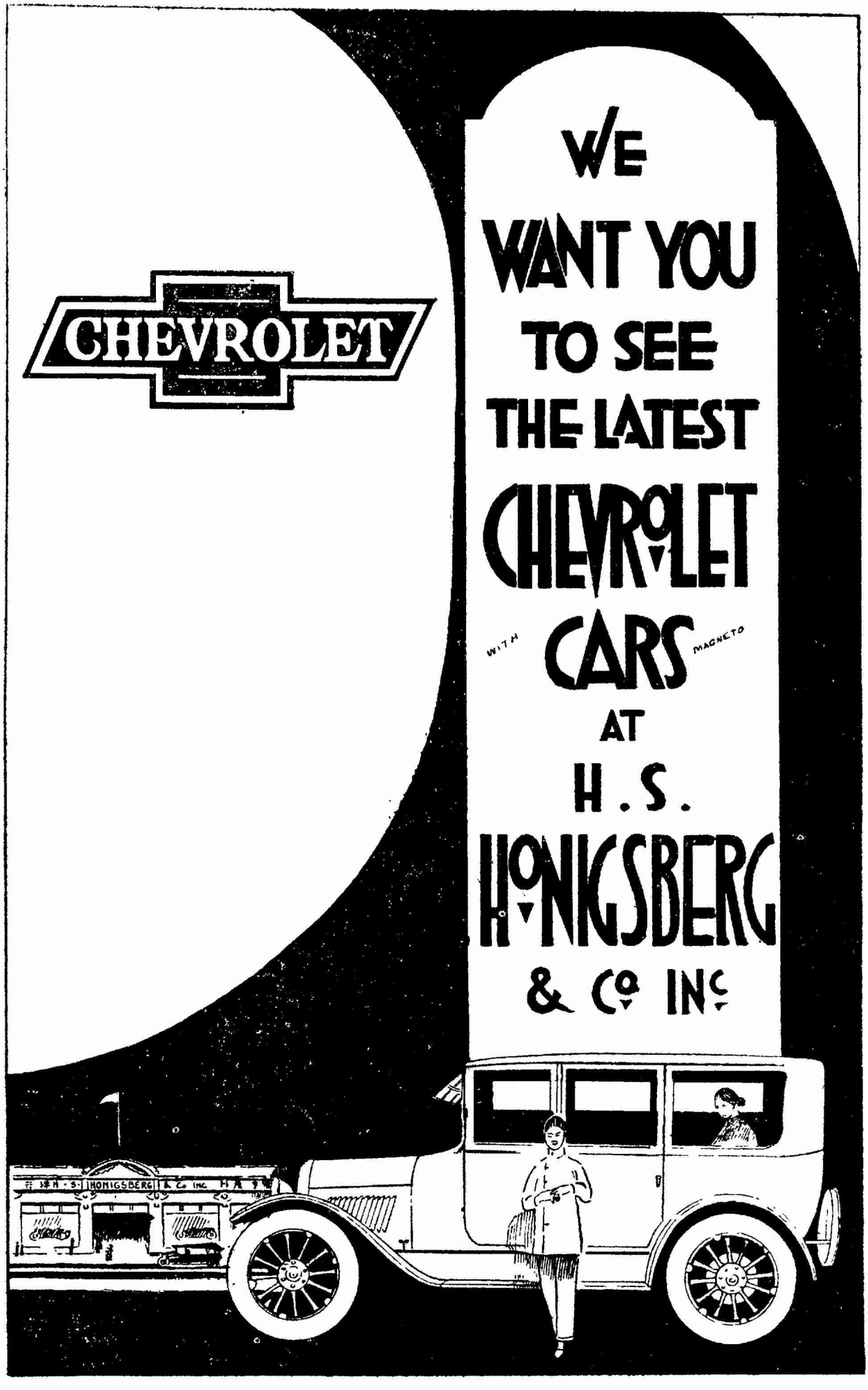
The stabler, more intelligent peasants at this time were all Social Revolutionists, which was and is the most conservative of all the Russian Socialist parties. The "S.R's" had always been a peasant party, with a peasant platform and peasant supporters. The young peasant soldiers back from the trenches and the gas attacks of firey Bolshevik propoganda were full of strange words about Communism and Social Democracy, etc., but the bearded fathers said: "Let us wait for our Constitutional Assembly and then we will let the majority tell us what to do."

The great election for the Constitutional Assembly—which was as much a magic word in those days as "Soviet" is now—took place November 12, 1917, exactly five days after Lenin established himself with his Bolsheviki revolution. It was an "S.R." victory, for the Social Revolutionists had the only real country organization and the hold on the great masses of farmers. But Lenin was shrewd. His first move was to declare the war to an end and permit the peasant to take the land—in a sweep of the pen they were, it seemed, to get their beloved peace and land.

But no peace came for there were wars and wars and more wars even after the disgraceful peace with Germany. Then the Bolsheviki clamped down commissairs, orders, requisitions, mobolizations and a score of distasteful things on them. Soon they neither had peace nor freedom and their land was worthless when they could not buy a pair of boots or a new coat. And besides the poorer peasants who grabbed the land of the landlords rode high horses of excess and cruelty. So the better peasants in time turned against the Bolsheviki.

But they had no place or noons to turn to. Last spring in Moscow I was told that there were twenty odd peasant revolts going on in the Volga River district at one time, but they were unorganized, sporadic disturbances that were easily put down. Kolchak was galloping westward then and these peasants believed that this highly advertised admiral might bring them the democracy they dreamed of. But they know now that had he won the peasants would have lost. The land they had would again be taken from them and the old graft and inefficiency and unequalities and cruelties of the Czar days return.

So now the great majority of Russia's 150,000,000 farmers want the end of Denekin to come quickly and internal peace to be established and the Allies to withdraw their bayonets. They no longer fear the word Soviet—they welcome it. They know in their hearts that their 85% majority will control the Soviets just as they will control any elective body. When they discover that today under the Moscow Soviet constitution there is one vote in the All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Russia will be a peasant republic just as sure as the sun shines and the rain falls. Her people are going to take the land and they're not going to pay a copper copek or a postage stamp for it. They're going to try their Soviets for awhile and when they get tired of them they'll try something else.

They're 85% and they're going to rule. Nobody else really counts in the long run.

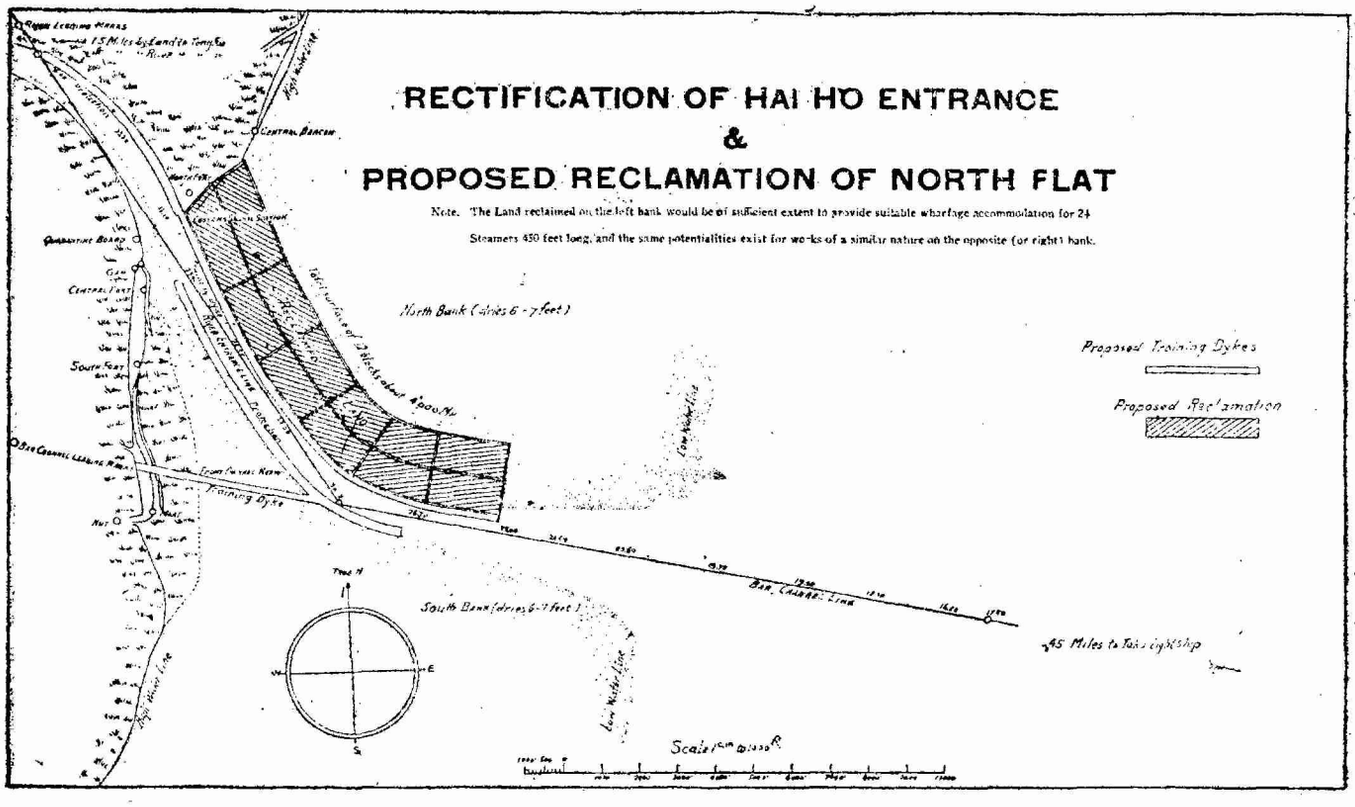
(Correspondent *The Chicago Tribune*)

Better Oceanic Communication for Tientsin

By Hollington K. Tong.

Tientsin, which possesses all potentialities for development into a Far Eastern Liverpool, lacks adequate facilities for communication with the sea. This realization of poor navigation facilities has prompted the Hai Ho Conservancy Board, at the instance of F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs, to make plans for the reclamation of the flats on the north bank at mouth of the river, the construction of a deep water port at Taku and the deepening of the river from Taku to Tientsin. The whole scheme has been virtually approved by the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, and the Consular Body, the General Chamber of Commerce and various national chambers of commerce at Tientsin. The Provincial Assembly of Chihli, it is expected, will in the near future also give to it its active support. The question of raising the funds necessary for the execution of the scheme is being considered. As soon as a solution is found, the Hai Ho Conservancy Board will, if requested, prepare plans for carrying it out.

"My object in bringing forward the Taku reclamation scheme," remarked Mr. Maze in the course of a recent interview, "was to endeavor to provide Tientsin with a deep water port, and thus establish direct steamer communication between here, America and Europe. Various causes in the past have combined to restrict the local steamer traffic to coasting vessels of light draught thus rendering direct trade to foreign countries impossible and adding greatly to the cost of transport. The future needs of Tientsin, however, cannot continue to be restricted by such primitive means and the natural expansion of trade must not be forever impeded by a system which compels transhipment at Shanghai in the case of imports and exports coming from, and for abroad. It is essential, therefore, that facilities for ocean going steamers be provided and that the communications between Tientsin aud the sea be improved. The Hai Ho Conservancy Board has already accomplished most useful work in this connection, but a great deal more remains to be done. It shotild be borne in mind, however, that unless what may be called the 'connecting water-ways of the province' are scientifically conserved and controlled by qualified engineers there can be no security that the work of the Board in the direction of river and bar improvement will not continue to suffer interruption and damage from time to time by serious floods such as occurred in 1917 when the Bar Channel (which took years to construct) was completely obliterated in a few weeks' time by unprecedented shoaling. It should be considered therefore that the only radical solution of the problem of the Taku Bar is to be found in the conservation of the water-ways of the Province (particularly the Yung Ting Ho), and not merely in local conservancy operations which partake more or less of a palliative nature. I have consistently endeavored to impress this view upon those interested in shipping developments here and I believe that the importance of a progressive conservancy policy on broad lines is becoming apparent to everyone, and that it is realized that the whole


RECTIFICATION OF HAI HO ENTRANCE
&
PROPOSED RECLAMATION OF NORTH FLAT
Note. The Land reclaimed on the left bank would be of sufficient extent to provide suitable wharfage accommodation for 2-4 Steamers 450 feet long, and the same potentialities exist for works of a similar nature on the opposite (or right) bank.
North Bank (dries 6 - 7 feet)
Proposed Training Dykes
Proposed Reclamation
South Bank (dries 6-7 feet)
45 Miles to Taku Lightship
Scale 1 cm = 1000 M.

future of this important port depends upon improved communications with the sea to enable direct trading to take place with foreign countries."

The party visiting the place thus marked for a new deep water port and the reclamation of the flats on the northern bank today consisted of the Civil Governor, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Hwang Yung-liang, the members of the Consular Body, the Commissioner of Customs, Admiral Y. L. Woo, Mr. Pien Shou-ching, Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Chihli, Mr. Bien Chi-ching, chairman of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, several local gentry, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morling, and representatives of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli. The party left Tientsin on the *s. s. Chingling* at 9.30 a.m. and returned at 6 p.m. The significance of the occasion was shown by the fact that the guests of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board exhibited great interest in the plan for the improvement of the river and for the construction of a deep water port.

Part of the plan which received more attention related to the reclamation of the flats on the northern bank. A few months ago, T. Pincione, engineer-in-chief of the Hai Ho Board, outlined a plan for the construction of training-groynes or dykes along both banks at the river mouth in order to confine water within its proper channel. In that plan he laid special emphasis upon the construction of a dyke from the North Fort to the western or inner end of the Deep Hole which, in his opinion, would preserve the dredged channel from the inroads of silt from the north bank as well as prevent the accumulation of ice and its obstruction of the river entrance. Mr. Pincione's plan was unanimously adopted. On account of lack of funds, this conservancy work important though it is, cannot be executed for the present. In the meantime, Mr. Maze, endeavoring to find a way to make the work remunerative and thereby secure for it popular support, conceived an idea which subsequently received much local backing. He proposed to take advantage of the construction of the northern dyke to reclaim a strip of land about 4,000 feet wide and 2 miles long for the construction of godowns, railway bridges, coal-yards and steamer-wharves alongside which big ocean liners can lay. It was this peculiar circumstance indeed which induced Mr. Maze to study and make the reclamation proposal.

The question of funds for this combined purpose offers some difficulty. About $4,500,000 will be required to put the reclamation scheme into effect and at the same time to construct the necessary northern dyke. It is a good investment, however, and there is no question as to the safe return of whatever money that may be expended on the work. Efforts are now being made to secure the sanction of the Civil Governor of Chihli for the execution of the scheme, and the hope is expressed in Tientsin that it will not be long for the sanction to be forthcoming, knowing that it will materially benefit the whole province of Chihli to no small extent.

Some of the advantages which will result from this modified scheme as set forth by the Conservancy Board would be:

1. The dyke would considerably improve and stabilize the Taku Bar Channel and the river in this neighborhood, and on account of high velocity of water, would prevent the accumulation of silt and ice in the fairway, and would consequently deepen the channel itself, and thus facilitate dredging operations.

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2. Godowns, jetties, coal-yards and wharves to be constructed on the northern bank cannot but ultimately give an impetus to the general trade of Tientsin and greatly help the work of coaling of vessels at Tangku with rapidity.

3. The Standard Oil Company of New York and the Asiatic Petroleum Company, which are contributing no small share to the customs revenue of this port, would doubtless find it more convenient and economical to install tanks at Taku on the reclaimed flats, take their large steamers alongside and discharge their oil direct. At present they discharge their oil first into lighters outside the Bar, the work of which is often delayed by bad weather. By a direct way of handling imports, much time and money can be saved, and consumers are sure to benefit thereby.

4. The reclaimed ground would offer as suitable a place for the steamers of the Kailan Mining Administration as Chinwangtao. The estimate for the daily shipment of coal by the Administration from Tientsin is expected to be about 5,000 tons per day within the next five years. In that case, a frontage of 3,500 feet would be required for wharfage accomodation sufficient for 8 steamers.

5. Ocean going steamers up to about 25 feet draught would come alongside and work cargo irrespective of weather conditions.

6. If more advantages are desired, they can be found in the increase of the value of land in the vicinity and the creation of employment for many thousands of unemployed Chinese.

Another part of the plan concerned the deepening of the Taku Bar. It is equally interesting. The present depth of water on the Bar is about 15 or 16 feet. It has been decided to increase this depth to 20 or 25 feet. The Hai Ho Conservancy Board with this end in view has recently ordered a big sea suction hopper dredger from abroad for the purpose. This work will be started next spring when the dredger will arrive here. At first the channel will be dredged to such depth that vessels having 20 feet draught can enter the Taku Bar at high water level. Part of the proceeds from the special shipping taxes collected by the Customs for the maintenance and improvement of the Hai Ho will be used for this. There is no need therefore for fresh taxation.

Later, if the pernicious effect of the Yung Ting Ho can be permanently removed, as is hoped will be the case, the Taku Bar Channel, stated Mr. Pincione, will be further deepened to 25 feet, and the river from Taku to Tientsin to 20 feet. When this stage of improvement has been reached, ocean liners from America and Europe will be able to call at Taku direct. They would make Taku a port of call in Asia, assurance for this having been given by the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and other shipping firms which are interested in China's trade.

The question of eliminating the menace to the Hai Ho from the Yung Ting Ho is being studied by the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, which is playing no small part in improving the river courses of Chihli. The river concerned will be surveyed in the near future. Upon the completion of the survey, attempts will be made to raise funds for the improvement of the Yung Ting Ho. The cost for the improvement has been variously estimated at between $15,000,000 and $45,000,000. The hydraulic experts of the Hai Ho Board and the Commission have however agreed that they could not find an alternative other than the giving to the Yung Ting Ho a new course to the sea. It has been suggested to build a ship canal from the

sea to Tientsin. The cost of a ship canal will amount to such a huge sum as $100,000,000 that no one has ever seriously considered the suggestion.

Other improvements of the Hai Ho will be the elimination of the Tombs Bend by the construction of a fifth cutting in the river next Spring, and the widening of the river. All this would result in still further improving the existing navigation facilities. That in view of these plans which will have to be carried out sooner or later there is no need for another deep water port is the opinion of the experts of the Hai Ho Board and other river specialists.

All such improvements, if undertaken without delay, will hasten the day when Tientsin shall become the greatest trade center of North China. Ten years ago, there were 800,000 inhabitants in Tientsin, but to-day the inhabitants are numbering 2,000,000. Within a period of a decade there is an increase of 1,200,000. A remarkable record unexcelled by no other countries! Tientsin's export and import business has likewise increased by leaps and bounds. At present the yearly tonnage for the port as recorded in the Customs is approximately 2,000,000, whereas a few years ago it was insignificant There is every reason to believe that as time progresses the place will continue to grow in size and importance until some day it proves itself to be a serious rival of Shanghai—China's New York.

If the connecting-water-ways of the interior of Chihli and its neighboring provinces are improved simultaneously with the improvement of the Hai Ho, greater prosperity awaits Tientsin particularly and its hinterland generally. The connecting water-ways to be improved are such as the Ta Ching Ho leading to Paotingfu, and the Wei Ho and Tsang Ho to Honan. Water transportation is after all much cheaper. One ton of goods from Tientsin to Paotingfu may cost $7 for transportation by rail whereas $1 will be sufficient if it is sent thither on the Ta Ching Ho. If ocean liners call at Taku in consequence of a deeper channel, a saving of more than eighty percent of freight can be effected. At present, goods from abroad for Tientsin are sent to Shanghai where they are loaded to lighters, unloaded from the lighter to the bund, from the bund to the go-down, from the go-down to the bund again, from the bund to the local ship, from the local ship outside of Taku to a lighter, from the lighter to the Tientsin Bund, from the Tientsin Bund to the godown, from the godown carried to the railway station, and then reach their final destination. A large part of this trouble and tedious delay can be spared if they are unloaded from ocean liners into lighters for distribution in the interior where there are waterways. Saving of time and money means cheaper prices of foreign commodities, and cheaper prices in turn mean prosperity for all concerned in North China.

While the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli is tackeing the Yung Ting Ho problem, the Hai Ho Board is rendering no insignificant service to the general public in North China by bringing the Hai Ho to the present efficient condition by further improving it. The Hai Ho Board was formed by the late President Yuan Shih-kai in 1901 when he was Viceory of Chihli. Over it there is a general commission, of which all the members of the Consular Body are members. One of their number is nominated by that body to be Chairman of the Board, the members of which are the Commissioner of Customs, the Superintendent of Customs, two unofficial members from the General Chamber of Commerce, and one representative of local shipping interests. Mr. F. Hussey-Freke, a well-known Tientsin resident, is the secretary and treasurer of the Board, and Mr. Pincione, who has the confidence of all local Chinese officials, is engineer-in-chief.

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The founder of the Board, the late President Yuan Shih-kai, continuously gave his support to the institution until the end of his days. From beginning to end he regarded it as a Chinese organization although its control rested largely with foreigners. In 1914, the Board applied to the Taku Naval Dockyard for permission to purchase a piece of land to be used as slipway. The Dockyard sent a memorandum to the Ministry of Navy in Peking asking for permission desired. Some one in the Ministry did not know the situation, and instead of giving the permission, passed the document on to Yuan Shih-kai. When the latter saw it, he was amused and remarked that it was he who had founded the Hai Ho Conservancy Board and that there could be no harm to the country even to give a piece of land to that Board. The matter was settled in accordance with Yuan Shih-kai's wish. The Hai Ho Board was the lucky recipient of his gift in the form of the land desired.

Prior to the establishment of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board, two disastrous floods occurred in 1890 and 1896. They conclusively showed that it was absolutely necessary to improve the Hai Ho. The 1896 flood passed over the bund and inundated the whole city and caused a dykebreak below Tientsin. The river shoaled to such an alarming extent that men could walk across the Hai Ho as it was only about three feet deep at some points. No navigation was then possible. All steamers had to stop at Pei Tang Kow where they had to unload their cargo and passengers and send them to Tientsin by junks and carts.

Such was the condition of the Hai Ho when the Board was founded to improve it. But at present,

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according to Mr. Pincione, a vessel drawing 17 feet could pass over Taku Bar and those vessels with 15 feet and a half draught can come up to Tientsin and lay alongside the Bund. Needless to say that the Board has done a very useful work to the community. The Hai Ho Board, concluded Mr. Pincione, is not satisfied with this result, good though it may be. What it now proposes to do has been already outlined at detail. Meanwhile, in the hands of the members, the chief engineer and the secretary of the Board partly lies the future welfare of Tientsin and its vast hinterland extending far away into Inner Mongolia, Kiangsi, Shansi and Honan where minerals are in abundance and raw materials are inexhaustible.

Tientsin, April 21, 1920.

News from North China

Senor Carrio, the Uruguayian Charge d'Affaires in China, will be received by President Hsu Shih-chang in audience on Monday morning.

The House of Representatives met on April 20 and considered lawyers' regulations, regulations for drawing up civil and criminal laws, and regulations encouraging agriculture.

There is a great probablity that Lu Cheng-hsiang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chief Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, will be appointed Chinese Minister to France.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anne M. Ewing of the American School, Peking, to Chas N. York, secretary of the Army Young Men's Christian Association, Tientsin.

The Committee for the Investigation of Foodstuff held its second meeting on April 18, and after the election of executive officers discussed the ways and means of proceeding with the works.

General Janin, Commander of the Czech force, arrived in Peking from Harbin on April 22, stopping at Mukden and Tientsin enroute. The withdrawal of the Czechs is proceeding satisfactorily.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Commander-in-chief of the China Station, and Lady Duff, and four members of the Admiral's staff will arrive in Peking this evening and stay in the Capital until May 4.

The latest country to seek to enter into treaty relations with China is Afghanistan. Already, there is a representative of that country stationed at Kashgir, but it desires a still closer relationship with China.

The new Belgian Legation Guard consisting of one officer and 21 men, arrived at Peking on April 19. It was met at the station by detachments of British, American, French, Italian, Japanese and Dutch troops.

A rumor is in circulation to the effect that the government in Peking has considered it advisable to engage General Horvath, the former managing director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as an adviser.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Colbert, and family, are now in Tientsin, and have taken up their residence at 9, Cours Foffre, French concession. Dr. Colbert is the only American civilian medical practitioner in Tientsin.

W. H. Steel, traffic manager of the Peking-Mukden Railway, and Mrs. Steel, are leaving Tientsin on Monday next on a month's trip to Japan. Mr. Steel recently attended a lengthy railway conference in Peking.

President Hsu Shih-chang has instructed his subordinates to select a large number of volumes from the old Imperial Library on Chinese literature and history to be presented to the Institute des Hautes Etudes Chinoises at Paris.

Tien Wen-lien, Minister of the Interior, has submitted a proposal to the Cabinet urging that China participate in the International Conference of Red Cross Societies. The Cabinet is now engaged in discussing the proposal.

Within the course of the next week or so the American Legation Guard is to be augmented by the addition of one hundred and eight officers and men. At the present time the American Legation Guard is not up to its full strength.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister to Peking, is ill. He is suffering from insomnia. A Chinese official remarks that it is rather curious that many Chinese officials and officers who have relationship with Japan are suffering from the same illness.

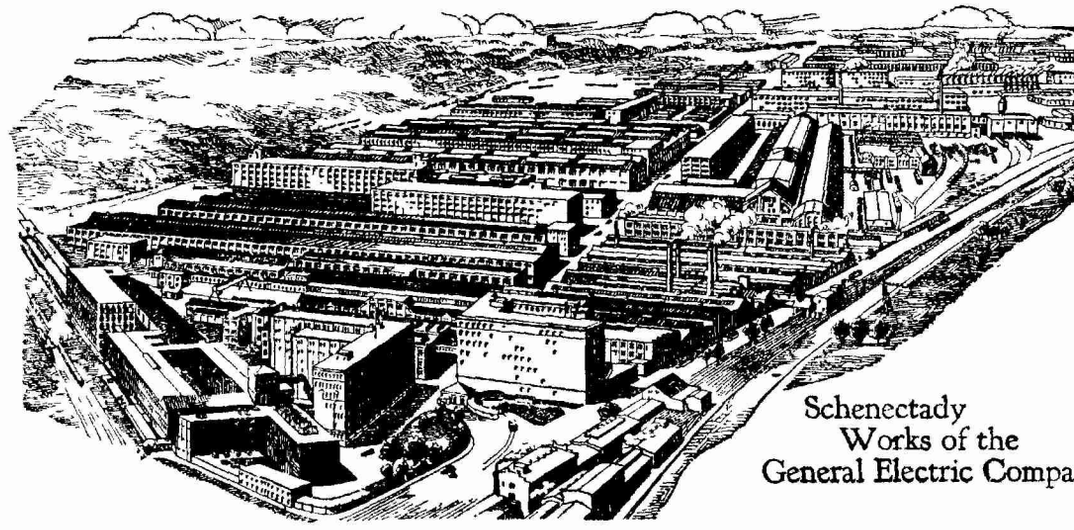
Major Matsushita, Commander of the Specially Detailed Troops of Japan in North China, returned to his own country on April 22. He has been relieved by Major Itasaka, who arrived at Tientsin on Monday afternoon, by the *s. s. Saitsu Maru*.

St. George's Day was celebrated in Tientsin. Children and small boys and girls were entertained yesterday at the Race Club. Other features of the day's celebration were special dinner dances at both the Empire Cafe and the Astor House.

The government has received a telegram from the Chinese at Vladivostok appealing for protection of their property and life by the Chinese soldiers. The Vladivostok Chinese are alarmed at the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from that port.

A delegate representing the Lhassa government is visiting Peking, having brought with him a number of precious articles as tributes to the President. At the request of the Mongolian and Tibetan Board, the President has consented to receive him in audience some time next week.

Picard Destelan entertained to luncheon at his residence on Saturday a number of officials of the



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AMBITION, EFFORT AND ACHIEVEMENT

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Ministry of Communications and some other prominent Chinese in Peking. Among those present were the Minister of Communications, the Vice-Minister, and Hsu En-yuan.

Frazier Hunt, correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune,* returned to Peking from Shanghai last Saturday, and left the same evening for Harbin to study the new political conditions in that part of the country. Other journalists who have gone to Siberia are W. H. Donald and R. Anderson.

Thomas Wilson, American Consul, who is to join the staff of the Tientsin Consulate-General, arrived in Peking on April 20. Mr. Wilson is a war veteran. After his discharge he took and successfully passed the consular examinations. He came out as a full consul to Hankow last December.

By courtesy of the director and faculty of Tsing Hua College, the re-union of the American College Club of North China will be held on Saturday afternoon, May 8, at Tsing Hua College. The program for the day consists of the visiting of the different college buildings and out-door athletic sports.

At a mass meeting held last Monday the Peking students adopted a resolution expressing disapproval of the so-called nation-wide strike declared by the students in Shanghai and declining to join in that movement. The consensus of opinion in the Capital is that the Shanghai students' strike is ill-timed.

The members of the Ten-Men's Group in Tientsin held a secret meeting at their office in the French Concession last Saturday evening. At the suggestion of Sung Tse-chiu, chairman of the group, it was decided to refrain from joining in the nationwide students' strike declared by the students at Shanghai.

The Chinese government is planning to hold an international exhibition next year. The Allies and neutral powers will be invited to participate in the exhibition, and the Ministry of the Interior has been instructed to issue necessary invitations. The exhibition will most probably be held in the Temple of Heaven.

Lt. Colonel Charles L. Norris-Newman, former owner and editor of the *China Critic,* and a soldier of fortune on three continents, died at the Victoria Hospital in Tientsin on April 21. Colonel Newman, who had somewhat recovered recently had a relapse four days before his death, and was forced to return to the hospital.

On April 21, Bielby Alston, new British Minister to China, presented his letter of credence to President Hsu Shih-chang, accompanied by most of the members of the legation staff. The ceremony was a brilliant one. Mr. Alston made a short speech, and President Hsu made an appropriate reply.

The second Salvation Army Congress is being held in Peking, commencing on April 17. In the course of a speech, Commissioner Pearce stated that the Salvation Army officers at present in China are from six different countries in the world. To-day the foreign officers for the army number 43, and the Chinese officers, 24. Twenty-five cadets are in training for the position of officers.

Several representatives of the Soviet government, according to the *Peking Leader,* have arrived in Peking, In view of the fact that the Soviet government has not yet been recognized by the Chinese Republic, there will be no official entertainment of the representatives, but it is understood that the official will receive them unofficially and the question of Sino-Russian realtions will be discussed in informal interviews to be arranged.

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DAY & NIGHT WEAR

The Commander of the two Dutch cruisers, *Tromp* and *Hertog Hendrik*, Commodore Bentz, and his staff are paying a visit to Peking, where they will have an audience with the President and be entertained by the Naval Ministry and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. A dinner to some of the principal Chinese officials, followed by a dance to which the Chinese and International communities and all the legations of Peking were invited, took place in the Netherlands legation on the evening of April 22.

The *Government Gazette* under the date of April 16, published a memorial submitted to the President by Mr. Li Shih hao, Director-general of the Salt Administration, recommending the establishment of a school for training salt experts. The memorial recommends the giving of three courses in that school, namely, special, regular and preparatory. To the special course will be admitted twenty men selected from among the officials now under probation in the Salt Administration, to be graduated in three years. The President has approved of this memorandum.

Peking, April 24, 1920.

News from Central China

Hunter Mann, manager of Gillespie and Son and president of the newly formed American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, left for Shanghai on April 19.

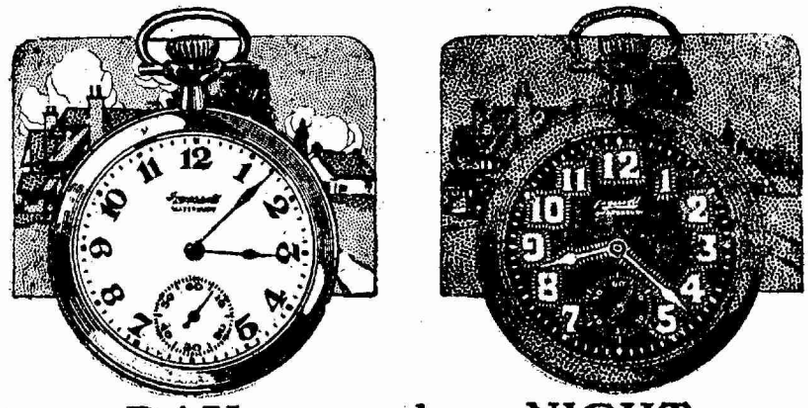
Yung Chung-ching, proprietor of the Foo Hsin Flour Mill Co. and manager of some other flour mills in Shanghai, has opened the Foo Hsin Flour Mill No. 5 in Hankow this month.

A social was given by the Reverend S. H. Littel of the American Church Mission at his home in Hankow on April 22, when some seventy old boys of Boone University were entertained at a tea party.

A correspondence from Nanchang says that the boycott of Japanese goods still continues in full force there. The students recently seized a fair quantity of Japanese goods which was burned before the public by consent of the merchants.

An interesting lecture on the great war was given on Wednesday evening in the Victoria Hall by Major J. W. Pell, R. A. M. C., at the request of the British War Information Committee. Some of the official war films were screened on the occasion.

A branch of the Royal Society of Saint George has been formed in Hankow under the presidency of the Acting British Consul-General at Hankow, W. Russel Brown. The president and members of the society were at home at the Hankow Club on Saint George's Day, April 23.



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A telegram from the military leaders of the Yangtze Valley states that if after what they have done to bring about an amicable settlement of the domestic quarrel between the North and the South, both sides fail to come to terms, they will hereafter refuse to render further assistance.

The Anti-Japanese Goods Society is fully alive in Changteh, Hunan, in these days. All the shops have been ordered to pack up their Japanese goods, and today many of them are without any articles to sell. It is mostly the work of the Chinese students, but no burning or destroying of Japanese goods has been done yet.

Dean S. R. Sheldon, Professor Thompson, and Professor T. C. Chang, of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Government Institute of Technology, Shanghai, who recently visited Hankow, Hanyang, Wuchang and Tayeh on an inspection trip with some Chinese engineering students, left for Shanghai on April 17.

The incident at Kiukiang, when assaults were made on the Chinese police, and sailors from the American gunboats *Eleano* and *Samar* were landed to restore order during the disturbance at the request of the British authorities, has been amicably settled by the British and Chinese authorities in Kiukiang. The incident is now closed.

Small quantities of hides, wood oil, and gallnuts, and a fair quantity of bristles are reported to have been purchased in the export market of Hankow during the past week. Market prices remain practically unchanged. On account of the lower rate of exchange, business showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous week.

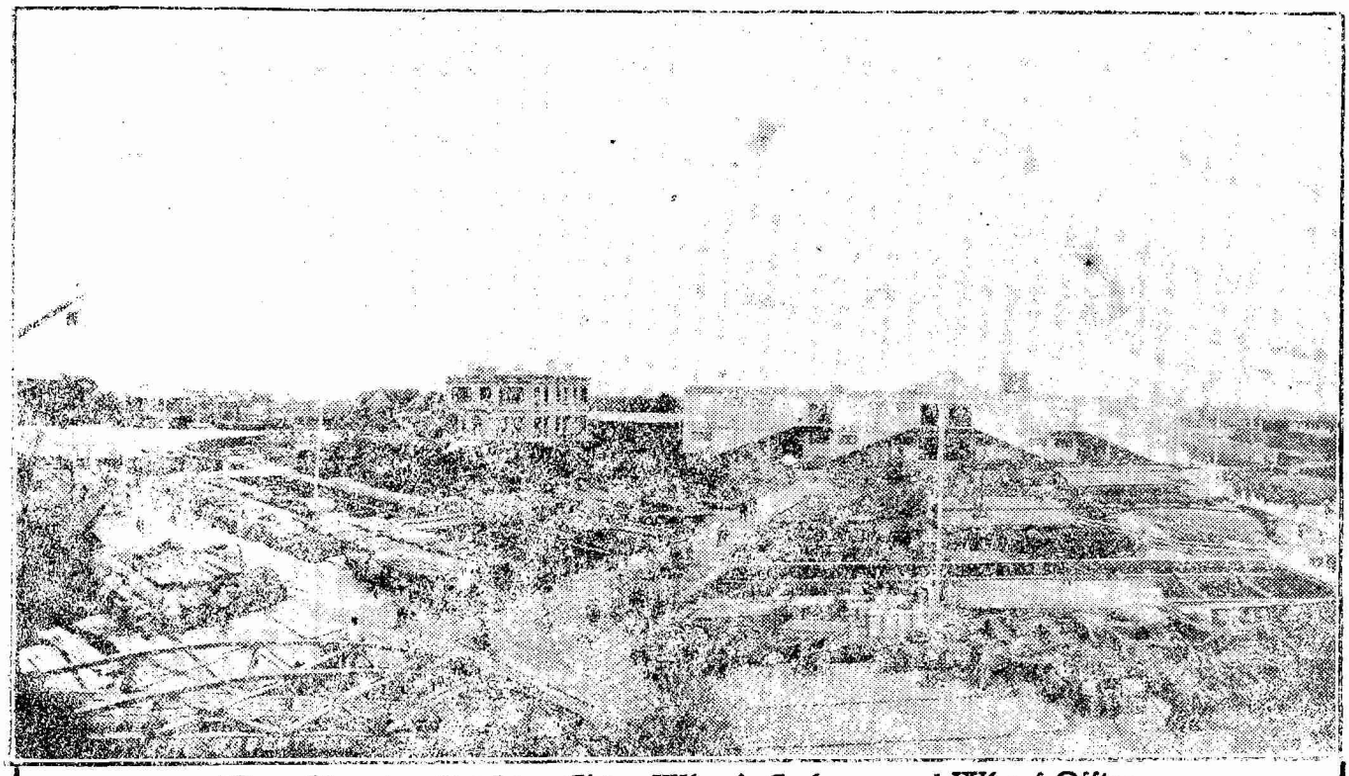
Secretaries and prominent members of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Hankow sat down at dinner at the Association roof garden on April 23, to discuss measures concerning the coming sixth annual membership campaign. Twenty strong teams were formed, and extensive plans will be carried out in connection with the campaign, which will be to raise $50,000.

A party of Japanese students from Tung Wen College of Siccawei, Shanghai, are now visiting various points in the interior. One group is visiting Hupeh. It is understood that students of Tung Wen College go out in groups at different times of the year and travel throughout China, and on return each student submits a report on his observations and investigations.

Paul B. Verstraeten, of the Belgian Consular Service in China, and who has been stationed in Peking, Hongkong and Canton, has taken over the Belgian Consulate at Hankow from Mr. A. Van Cutsom who is going home on furlough after being stationed in Hankow for five years. Prior to his coming to Hankow, Mr. Cutsom was in the service in Spain.

In the market for imported piece goods at Hankow, there is a good demand for stock whites. Greys are firm, while for fancies there is little inquiry. The recent heavy drop in exchange has further accentuated the difference between market values and replacing costs, and forward buying is at a standstill. The market for cotton yarn is dull and there is little or no inquiry.

Two members of the Board of Overseers of Boone University elected by the American Church Mission Synod for the current year are: Dr. T. C. Yen, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Hupeh-Hunan Section; and Dr. S. T. Kong, mining engineer in Hankow, and chairman of the



View Showing Pai Lien Chien Wharf, Godown and Wharf Office,
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HANKOW **TIENTSIN**

Board of Directors of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, Hankow.

The College of Yale in China and the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine, Changsha, have begun the term's work with an increased enrollment as compared with that of last term before the students strike. At present students in government middle schools and colleges are still on strike, and there is no immediate prospect of their returning to work. The government attempted to open certain schools with northern men as principals, but this failed to induce the students to return.

A Japanese merchant and his Chinese subordinate, armed with cudgels, broke into the Chinese Native Goods Maintaining Society at Changsha the week before last, and demanded that all Japanese goods detained there be immediately given up to them. In refusing to deal with them, a secretary of the society was beaten by the Japanese with a cudgel. The trespassers at the same time broke the window panes and ransacked the building, taking away with them some of the goods belonging of the society.

Students of Boone University, St. Joseph's Middle School and Trinity College of Wuchang paraded the streets in Wuchang on April 21, in spite of the opposition of the officials. On April 22, students of Ming Teh University, Fu Teh Academy and some middle schools in Hankow also held street parade demonstrations, carrying with them pennants on which were inscribed anti-Japan slogans, It is understood that the Wu-Han Students Union is making plans for a province-wide anti-Japanese propaganda.

Representatives of the American business firms in Changsha organized the Changsha American Chamber of Commerce during the week ending April 10 with the following list of officers: President, F. G. Prescott, Andersen, Meyer and Company, Ltd.; Secretary, H. S. Harmon, Standard Oil Company of N. Y.; Executive Committee, M. F. Perkins, American Consul at Changsha; J. F. de Ballard, Asia Banking Corporation; F. G. Prescott, Andersen, Meyer and Company, Ltd.; and H. S. Harmon; Standard Oil Company of N. Y. The organization of an American Chamber of Commerce in Changsha is the result of the increasing number of American firms and the growing importance of their business operations. The pioneer American firm to enter Changsha was the Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. Andersen, Meyer and Company was the second American firm to open offices in Changsha, having now a foreign staff larger than that of any American or British firm in Changsha. Since last fall the Asia Banking Corporation, with two Americans on its staff, has provided modern banking facilities for Changsha. It is also believed that the Robert Dollar Company will open an office in Changsha soon. At present the American population at Changsha outnumbers that of all other foreigners except Japanese. Since 1915 there has been an American Consulate in Changsha to care for the interests of American citizens. With this newly organized American Chamber of Commerce in Changsha, there are now two American Chambers in Central China, the other being the recently formed Hankow American Chamber of Commerce.

Hankow. April 24, 1912.

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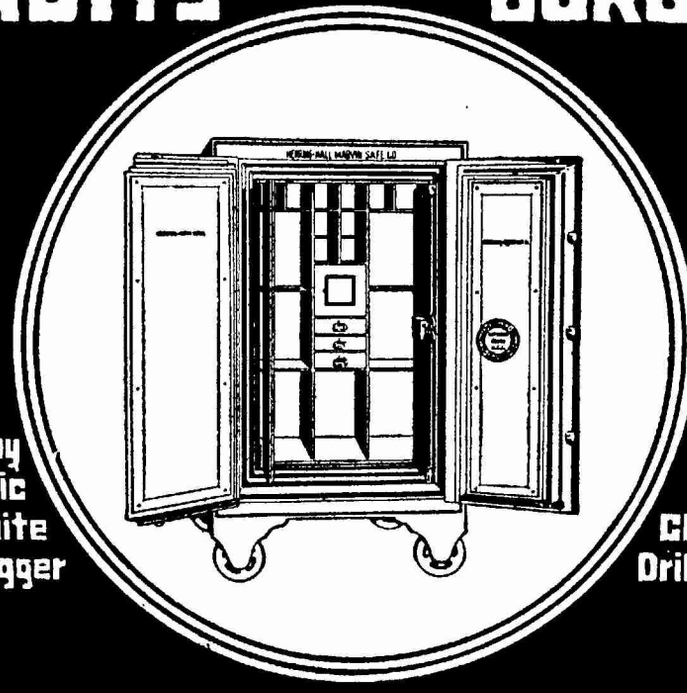

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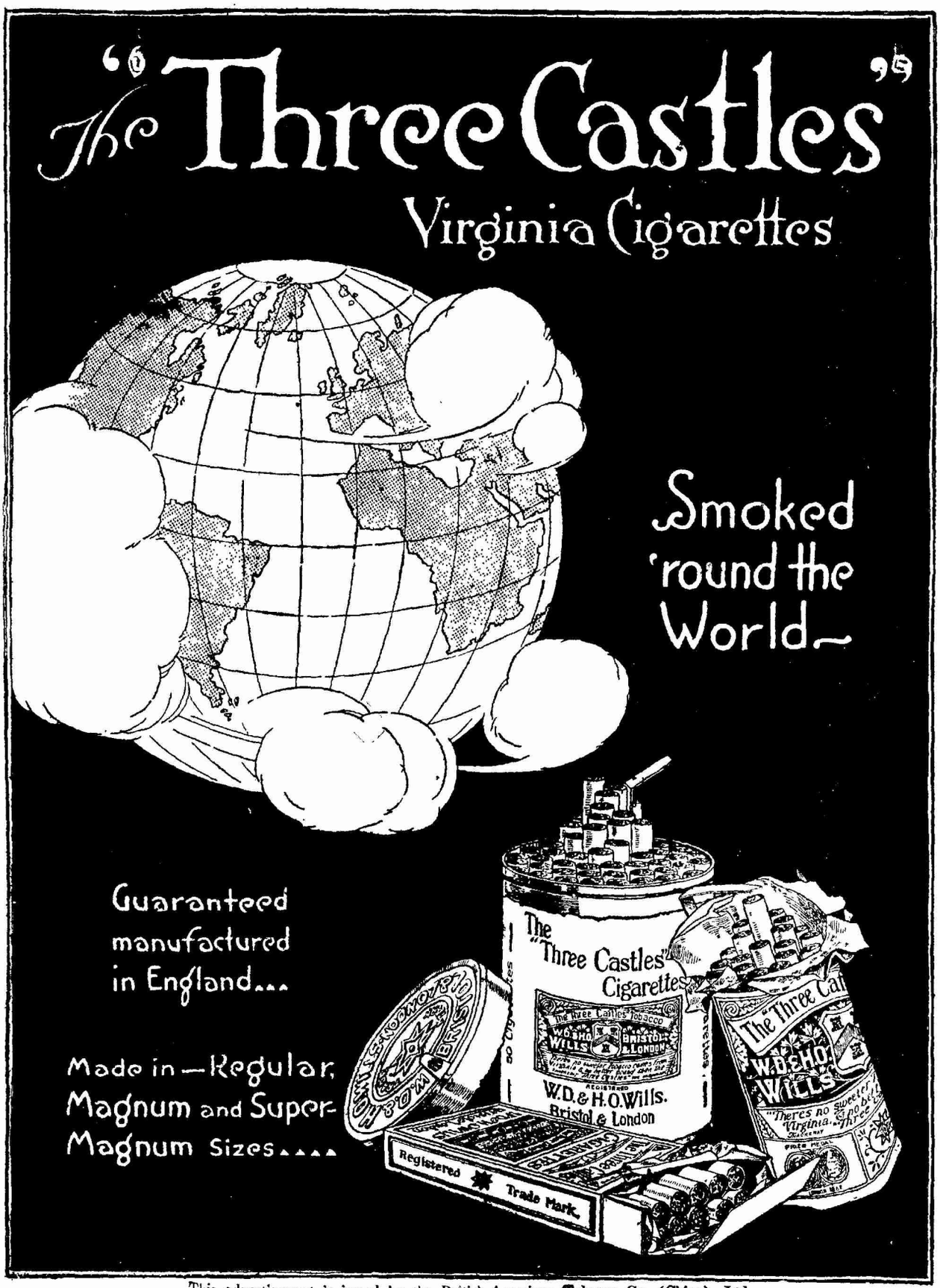

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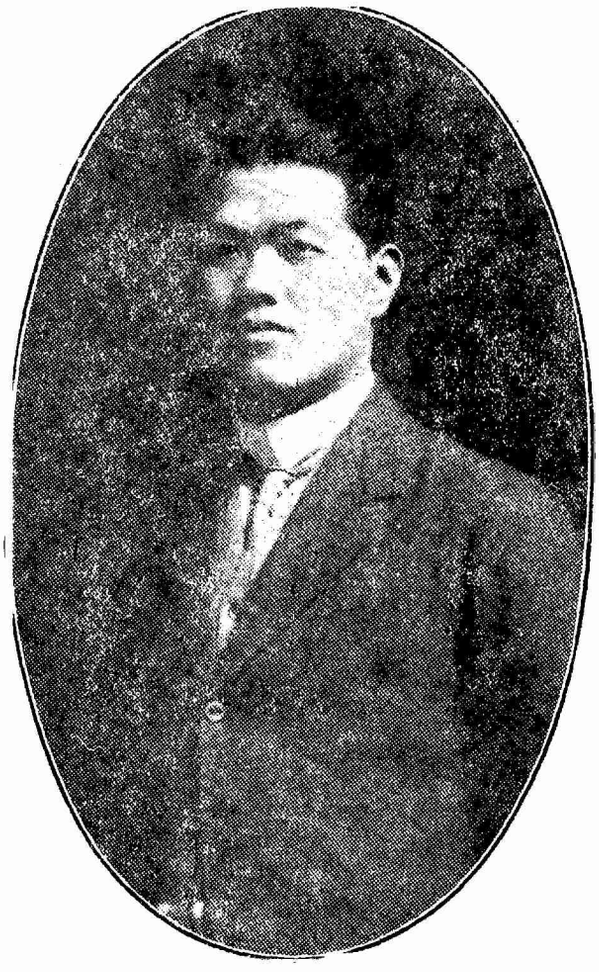
Who's Who in China



Mr. T. K. Tseng Director of the Cadastral Administration.

(曾宗鑒)

T. K. Tseng, new director of the Cadastral Administration, is a native of Fukien Province. He is only thirty-nine years of age. He was a favorite student of Yen Fuh and K. K. Woo, well-known Chinese scholars and mathematicians.

Mr. Tseng graduated in Nanyang College, Shanghai in 1901, where he obtained the highest scholarship. After graduation, he was sent to England as a government student in the same year. Upon arrival in England he joined King's College where he stayed until 1907.

Mr. Tseng went to Cambridge (Pembroke College) in 1907 where he was popular with the students and prominent in rowing circles. His special subject of study was political economy. At the end of the year he graduated. After his graduation he returned to China and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and remained there until 1917.

During the first revolution in 1912, he was secretary for foreign intercourse to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who was then Commander-in-Chief at Hankow. In the second revolution he served in the same capacity under General Tuan Chih-kuei in Kiukiang.

In 1914 he was appointed the Chinese Consul-General to Australia where he remained until China declared war against Germany in 1917, when he returned home to offer his service to Marshal Tuan, and to arrange for the dispatch of Chinese soldiers to Europe. Upon his return to Peking, he found to his great disappointment that it was impossible to dispatch Chinese troops to Europe.

As he was already in China, he was obliged to accept an appointment from the government as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai. More disappointment was awaiting him, for Marshal Tuan's cabinet fell three days after his appointment to the new office, and he could not proceed to Shanghai to assume office on account of political reasons. He was consequently transferred to a less important but more remunerative position. He became Salt Commissioner in Kirin and Heilungkiang.

In 1918 he accompanied General Hsu Shu-cheng to Japan to attend the Japanese grand manoeuvres in the capacity of Chief Secretary. Since then his name has always been mentioned whenever the government tried to find an official to be Chinese Minister to Tokyo.

Mr. Tseng's recent appointment as Director of the Cadastral Administration came as a surprise to many Chinese politicians, for ever since the death of General Tsai Ao, this Administration remained closed. It is however not clear whether the government intends to undertake this difficult work at the present juncture or merely to keep Mr. Tseng in the Capital.

Mr. Chang Chien, Junior

A recently returned student from America who is devoting himself to industrial and educational works in his native city is Chang Chien, Junior. His Excellency Chang Chien, well-known pioneer of Chinese industry, educator and statesman, is his father.

Born in Chanlucheng, Nantungchow, he received his early education in grammar school, Nantungchow. At the age of 17 he joined Tsintao University. In 1913 he went to America specializing in commercial science and was graduated from Arnold Business College receiving the degree of B. C. S. He is a good Chinese scholar, well conversant with Chinese poems, a good tennis player,

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and popular. Imbued with the spirit of Americanism, Mr. Chang has set himself an example for Chinese young men in society and in family. If you go to his residence, you will find there a real, pleasant, western style family life Mr. Chang has been elected a member of the Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Nantungchow, also chairman of Nantungchow College Faculty Union, president of the Administrative Board of Nantung Industrial Enterprises, president of the Hwei Hai Industrial Bank and Secretary-in-chief of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, Kiangsu.

He is also editor-in-chief of The Nantung Times, one of the most popular papers in Nantungchow. The aim of this paper is to introduce new ideas to the community with a view to improving the social conditions. While in America, he was much interested in the question of foreign trade. After his return he began to organize Embroidery and Lace works at Nantungchow with branch offices at Shanghai and New York City. The latest report from New York City shows a very good return.

There are two new schemes which Mr. Chang has conceived in order to push forward the industrial and educational development of Nantungchow. One is the organization of a new cotton mill and the other is the establishment of Nantung University. An order for 30,000 spindles has been placed with an American firm at Shanghai, 25,000 of which for manufacturing yarn of 10 to 16 counts and the other 5,000 for 40's up. An order for weaving machinery is also under discussion. As soon as the machinery is at hand, the new cotton mill will start its operation. Nantungchow has been known as an industrial city in central China; Mr. Chang is now working for its expansion.

At present there are in Nantungchow several colleges, the Commercial College, the Textile College, the Medical College and the College of Agriculture. Mr. Chang's plan is to reorganise the present educational system—to combine all these Colleges into a single institution under the name of Nantung University with the expansion of the Nantung Normal school into a Teacher's College and the establishment of other technical colleges in addition. This scheme is not so hard as it seems to be; because there have been several colleges in existence.

As director-general of the Grand Canal Improvement Board and a public-minded industrial promoter and social worker, H. E. Chang Chien is overlooded with official duty as well as those works of public interest. It is his son who has been so helpful to him in his various industrial enterprises. To the world Nantungchow has been known as a model city in China. The hope for the future development of Nantungchow lies in the person of Mr. Chang who is now looked upon by every body as a worthy successor to his father.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

April 25. Martial law declared in Nantao, Shanghai, as merchants join students strike.

April 28. Ministry of Interior orders dissolution of students union, merchants of Chapei and Nantao resume business.——Amoy dispatch says extreme communistic doctrines being advocated in Fukien through paid workers have full support of General Chen Chin-min of Changchowfu.

SIBERIA

April 23. Japanese government issues proposals to Zemstvo government in Siberia for withdrawal, including handing over of boats, ammunition factories, guns and ammunition for safe-keeping.

April 25. Russians ask Japanese to withdraw troops unconditionally.

JAPAN

April 22. Official Japanese reports say Siberian forces were driven to Vladivostok seizure because of danger to own nationals.

April 27. Official reports says Japanese in Nikolaievsk massacred by Russians.

GENERAL

April 22. International Financial Conference announced for Brussels at end of May.——Taxes raised in Great Britain to lighten public debt.——U. S. Railway strike collapses.

April 23. French army gives up cities occupied in Ruhr basin, Rhine region.—— U. S. asked by Allies to support Armenia.——Rome-Tokio Italian fliers reach Canton.

April 24. Paris dispatch says French are apprehensive of British and Italian attitude toward carrying out provisions of Treaty of Peace.——British Labor party asks admittance to England of Russian Soviet envoy and trade delegation.

April 25. Germans asks for large army giving as cause fear of Bolshevism.

April 26. Washington dispatch says efforts to negotiate Consortium loan with China have been suspended but not abandoned.——Revolutionary forces in Mexico gain strength.——U. S. Army and Navy pay to be increased twenty percent.

April 27. France asks Allies to seize coal mines in Ruhr basin.——Added forces of states join Mexican revolution, U. S. ships stand by.——Armenian Republic recognized by the United States.

April 28. Allies reject Germany's request for larger army.——Director Hines of U. S. Railway Administration resigns.——Lenin greeted by Korean and Japanese rebels on fiftieth birthday.

Men and Events

Professor N. Gist Gee of Soochow University, Soochow, China, has been called home to America because of the serious illness of his wife. Their home is at Summerton, South Carolina.

The Rotary Club of Shanghai, following its weekly tiffin April 22, visited the Shanghai plant of the China General Edison Company, through the courtesy of H. E. Page, general manager.

B. C. Haile, former general passenger agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Shanghai, returned to Shanghai this week on the *s. s. Venzuela*. He was accompanied by Mrs. Haile and family.

The French government, according to a report current in Shanghai this week will soon announce a revision of the incorporation laws affecting companies in China to the effect that only French citizens are eligible for the position of manager of French (China) Companies.

At the last meeting of the Quest Society on Monday afternoon, April 26, "Is Dogmatic Religion Necessary for the Preservation of Society," was discussed by W. J. Davey. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Museum Road, Shanghai.

E. M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. Empress of Asia* on Sunday, April 25, on a pleasure trip through the Orient, accompanied by Mrs. Herr. They departed for Peking on Tuesday, and will return to America via Korea and Japan.

It has been reported that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with a party of American capitalists is due to arrived in Japan in a short time, on their way to China. The trip is being made in connection with financial matters as well as to make an inspection of the Rockefeller Foundation buildings at Peking.

According to the *Fourth Estate*, (New York), Hon. Charles R. Crane, recently appointed American Minister to China, has in association with Herbert C. Hoover and Junius Barnes purchased the *Washington Herald*, a newspaper in Washington, D. C. Mr. Crane is expected to arrive in China in about two weeks.

At the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening, the following directors for the new year were elected: S. K. Lau, C. C. Nieh, S. S. Chow, T. H. Lee, S. C. Chu, H. C. Mei, Fong F. Sec., U. P. Nga, K. F. Chang, T. Y. Chang, Z. S. Zee, C. H. Wang, N. L. Han, K. S. Lee, Y. Y. Tsu.

The World Has Changed

THE face of the world has been greatly changed by the results of the World War just past. Boundaries of 1914 are not boundaries of today and the geography you once knew is obsolete.

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In the 1920 edition—just received from the publishers—will give you the old maps of 1914, and the NEW OF TODAY, showing the historic decisions of the Peace Conference. This atlas is complete in every detail and no home, library, school, and business house should be without one. The one you have now is OUT OF DATE.

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The Chinese National Welfare Society in America have obtained the consent of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch to be the representative of the Chinese National Welfare Society at Washington, D. C., and he will also be their Legal Advisor. Dr. Reinsch was very enthusiastic about the work of the Society and voluntarily informed them that he would have the welfare and interest of the Society always in mind and not merely do what was requested of him but also to suggest and advise them how to make their work more effective.

The *Herald* (Buenos Aires), a member of the Associated Press, established some forty years ago as a newspaper devoted to British interests in Argentine, hereafter will be an Anglo-American journal, according to a daily paper published at Argentine. A number of American residents have joined the British residents in the formation of a company which has purchased the control of the *Herald*. The company will be composed of three American and three British directors, and its policy will be to "further the interests of the British and North American communities in the neighboring republic."

In order to give the banking assistance necessary to the furtherance of American trade in China and the Orient, the Continental and Commercial Banks of Chicago are giving added attention to Far Eastern trade. The first insertion of their announcement appears in this issue of the REVIEW. These banks were the first to make the loan to the Chinese government on the wine and tobacco revenues and have been

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With excellent selling agents already established in Europe, Africa, Australia, Philippines, and other sections of the world, now solicits correspondence with established importing houses in various distributing centers of China, with a view to exclusive representation for the sale of high-grade Rubber Hose for Air, Steam, Water, Oil, Suction, or any other service for which rubber hose is adapted. Capacity 125,000 feet per day.

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interested in the development of China for a number of years. The invested capital of the combine instutitions is $50,000,000 and the total resources $500,000,000. The combination is composed of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, the Commercial and Continental Trust and Savings Bank, the Commercial and Continental Securities Co., and the Continental and Commercial Safe Deposit Co., all of Chicago. The institution is also a stock holder in the Asia Banking Corporation.

Word has been received at the United States Court that Congress has enacted certain legislation drafted by Judge Lobingier and which was the special object of his visit last summer to Washington where he appeared in its behalf before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. Among other features it completes the process of concentrating in the United States Court all American judical functions in Shanghai. A decision of the Court rendered over a year ago, which left the local Consular Court with only concurrent jurisdiction, was accepted and acted upon by the State Department so that the judicial vice consul has hardly functioned since. The Department also assisted in obtaining the legislation just passed which transfers to the Commissioner of the United States Court all the remaining judicial functions of the Vice-Consul. The work of the Consulate General in effecting settlements and conciliations of disputes involving American citizens remains unaffected by the change.

Japan's Free Action in Siberia

The following account of the fight between the Japanese and Russians at Hailar on the Chinese Eastern Railway was submitted by the Allied Technical Board composed of representatives of Great Britain, America, France, China, Russia and Czecho-Slovakia:

The blame of the recent fracas between the Russians and the Japanese on April 11, at Hailar was solely on the Japanese. The fracas was led up by the capture of eight Russian railway men on the 9th inst., by Japanese soldiers, who had neither the right to be in Hailar nor any business to capture Russians in Chinese territory. On April 11, the Japanese soldiers tried to send these railway men away to Manchuli to be shot. The local Chinese officials protested but without effect. The Russians were naturally excited. After the prisoners were put on the train by the Japanese, the Russian railway employees refused to move the train.

At about 8 p. m. the Japanese soldiers took the prisoners from the train and marched them off to the Japanese barracks. There was a general rumor that the prisoners were going to be shot by the Japanese at their headquarters. A large crowd of several thousand Russian men and women followed the prisoners as they were marched off. On the way the Japanese guards fired revolver shots at the crowd to scatter them. Suddenly a grenade exploded. One Japanese was killed and two wounded, one of the prisoners was also killed. The Japanese soldiers ran away but returned at once in large numbers and opened fire in all directions. Machine guns were also fired at the Czech echelons on the assumption that the hand grenade was thrown by the Czechs. The Czechs being exasperated at this action also returned fire at the Japanese.

The fight was continued for about one hour. Japanese casualties were 5 killed, 8 wounded; Czech casualties—6 killed, including one officer and one soldier's wife, 14 wounded; Chinese casualties—1 officer killed and 3 wounded. Several Chinese laborers were also killed. More than 20 Russians were wounded or killed. A more serious fight was only avoided by the complete surrender of their armored train, etc., by the Czechs. Things are temporarily quiet.

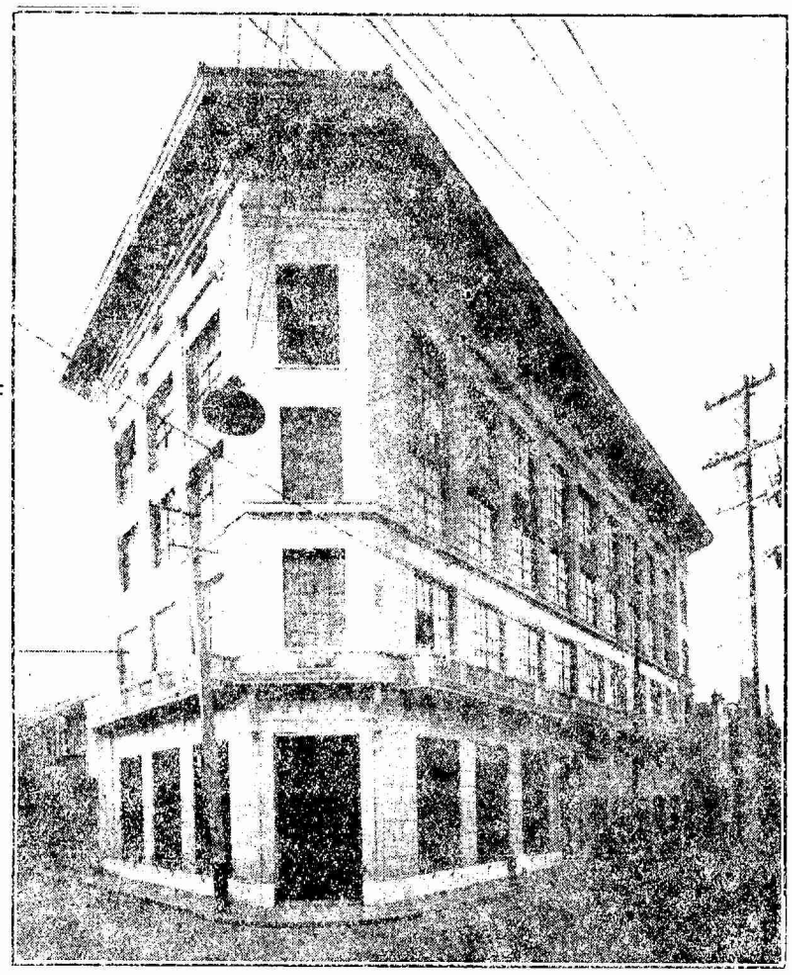
But there is a feeling of general uneasiness all along the railway concerning the aggressive and offensive attitude of the Japanese. In the meantime the Japanese have greatly increased their forces at all important places all along the Chinese Eastern and are at the same time bringing in large numbers of Semenoff's troops into Chinese territory under disguise, under Japanese protection and supplied with Japanese money and arms. The Japanese are evidently trying to engineer some kind of a coup by using these Semenoff's assassins, so as to find an excuse to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway. They are at the same time browbeating the high officials of the three Eastern Provinces; and there are already signs that the latter may give in and agree to some important "desiderata" of Japan with the hope of buying off the continual bother of the Japanese. The sudden withdrawal of all the western allies and their apparent indifferent attitude toward the whole Far Eastern question may soon lead to some serious and irreparable undertakings.

The following resolution was presented by the President and passed by the Technical Board, April 14, 1920, with the representatives of Great Britain, America, France, China, Russia and Czecho-Slovakia assenting and the Japanese representative dissenting.

Whereas (1) Two Russian Railway employees at Imianpo were suddenly arrested and summarily shot on April 6, by some Japanese soldiers without trial;

Whereas (2) In the evening of April 8, two Russians were refused passage over the Sungari bridge at Harbin by Japanese soldiers, in spite of their passes entitling them to such passage. One of them was thrown over the bridge and the other had his head badly cut up by these Japanese soldiers. Both were badly injured.

Whereas (3) In the evening of April 8, eight railway employees were suddenly arrested at Hailar by some Japanese soldiers and were locked up in a Japanese military car to be transported to some unknown destination; and these acts have already



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All the engineering for the architect and owners was supplied by the resident engineers of the Truscon Steel Company, who are associated with the American Trading Company.

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Storage batteries and dry cells
Bare and insulated wire and cable
Telephones, switchboards, bells and accessories.
Meters, instruments, line hardware and tools
X-Ray and medical equipment
Lamps, fans, wiring devices, fixtures and glassware
Domestic appliances for heating, cooking, etc.
Electric commercial and pleasure vehicles

RAILWAY SUPPLIES

Locomotives
Freight and Passenger Cars
Bridges and Turntables
Rails, Couplers, Crossings and Switches
Railway Specialties and Stores

BUILDING SUPPLIES

Roofing, glass and hardware
Sherwin-Williams paints and varnishes
Red and white lead
Concrete reinforcing bars and triangle mesh
Plumbing, heating and wiring devices

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caused serious fighting and resulted in the loss of about 15 dead and 30 wounded and interruption of communication.

Whereas (4) Three Russian railway men were arrested at Manchuria Station on April 10, by Japanese soldiers.

Whereas (5) These violent acts have created a wide spread excitement and indignation among the railway employees and are most liable to precilitate grave troubles leading to the interruption of communications, the delay of Czech evacuation and the disturbance of the whole region, all of which tend to defeat the purpose and function of the Technical Board.

Whereas (6) These acts are regarded by the Technical Board as being in direct contravention to the Inter-allied Agreement covering the guarding of the Chinese Eastern Railway which duty was assigned to the Army of the Chinese government by the Inter-allied Powers, and that the military forces of no other nation have any authority in the guarding of this Railway.

Whereas (7) The Technical Board protests in the strongest possible manner against the interference and high handed actions of the Japanese troops in these and similar instances, and asks for an assurance from the Japanese authorities that such acts will not be repeated.

Resolved (a) That this protest be placed on record.
(b) That copies of this protest be telegraphed by the Secretary of the Board to the Inter-allied Committee and that such member of the Board be requested to telegraph the same to the representative of his country at Peking.
(c) That the Japanese member of the Board be requested to hand a copy of same to the Senior Japanese officer commanding the Japanese troops in Manchuria and Siberia.

"The Friend"

By Upton Close

My friend—yes, to hear you tell it—
My neighbor who knows me so well
And uses that intimate knowledge
To turn my home to a hell!

Neighbors, you say, must be friendly,
How you love to confuse the two!
But 'tis you, dear friend, that has taught me
Some neighbors be cut-throats too.

My disciple—in culture and letters—
But not in your militant rage:
And while you pretend adulation
You ravage the land of the Sage.

You woo me with sleek propaganda
And complain that I do not respond,
While your loving arms pick my pockets
And you take my treasures in bond.

Sometimes your subtlety, even,
Fails before brutal greed,
And to gain the object you covet
You stop at no dastardly deed.

You talk of pan-Asian alliance
To escape the white man's knout—

A province must pay for your outrage,
While mine may be laughed about.

You plunder and kill, and long after,
With a coin would compromise—
On condition you get a concession,
And I apologize!

When you cease to pillage and plunder
And poison my children with drug;
And establish foundations of healing
Instead of your plague-dens smug;

When you send me your noblest and truest,
Instead of your rotter churls;
And export sisters of mercy
Instead of painted girls;

When not with lying phrases,
But your heart you make amends;
Then, perhaps, after long trial,
I will rank you among my friends.

Consolidated Steel Corporation Opens in China

The Consolidated Steel Corporation, a recent incorporation under the Webb-Pomerene Act permitting corporations to be formed for export trade purposes, is now opening an office in Shanghai preparatory to extensive development in the China field. The Consolidated Steel Corporation controls the exports of the following well-known American companies: Bethlehem Steel Co., Brier Hill Steel Co., Cambria Steel Co., Lackawanna Steel Co., Lukens Syeel Co., Republic Iron and Steel Co., Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co., Sharon Steel Hoop Company, Trumbull Steel Co., Whitaker-Glessner Co., Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. It is capitalized at G. $10,000,000 and employs more than 100,000 men in its various divisions. The head office is at 165 Broadway, New York. The manager of the business in China will be Gilbert L. Robinson and he is accompanied by Mrs. Robinson and Charles E. Masters, secretary. The President of the company is E. A. S. Clark, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and with the firm is associated Charles M. Schwab, well known American steel magnate and government official in the war. The annual production of the company is 12,000,000 tons which is only slightly below the annual production of 15,000,000 tons by the U. S. Steel Corporation. Manufactured products include everything in steel from complete railroads to machinery and building equipment of all kinds. The office in Shanghai will be a "service" office, selling being through the various foreign and Chinese firms that are buying in America for Chinese consumption. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are staying at the Astor House Hotel.

Interchurch World Movement Campaign

Thirty Protestant denominations will hold a united simultaneous campaign throughout the United States from April 25, to May 2, for funds to carry on the world-wide task of the Church. The financial objective will be $336,777,571. Of this amount $175,448,349 is to be paid in 1920. This announcement was made by Lyman L. Pierce, director general of the campaign. This is the largest financial goal ever proposed for volunteer giving, being more than twice that of the United War Work Campaign. The denominations taking part are: Advent Christian Church, Northern Baptists, National Baptists, General Baptists, Church of the Brethren, Brethren Church, Christian Church, Congregational Churches, Disiples of Christ, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical Church, Society of Friends in America, Society of Friends in California, Holiness Church, Lutheran Evangelical Synod of North America, General Conference of Mennonites, Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Protestant Church, Free Methodist Church of North America, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Reformed Sion Union Apostolic Church, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Presbyterian Church in the United States (South), Associated Reformed Presbyterian Synod, Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, United Presbyterian Church, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Church of United Brethren in Christ.

The raising of the $336,777,571 will be equitably and justly distributed among the states. Each state will make quotas on the same fair basis to each county. The county will make quotas to the communities and the communites will raise the funds through an organization made up of a number of divisions. Each local church will maintain its identity and be a unit in its Denominational Division. There will be also the Citizens Division which will seek to secure its just share from the community at large.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

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How Can America Help China?

Several weeks ago *Millard's Review* announced a competition for the best essays on the foregoing subject. Sixty-one essays were received, the homes of the writers being in the following cities: *Shanghai*, *Peking*, *Tientsin*, *Changsha*, *Foochow*, *Nanking*, *Nangkung*, *Hankow*, *Nanchang*, *Soochow*, *Mukden*, *Tokyo*, *Japan*, *Wuhu*, *Wusih*, *Hangchow*, *Chungking*, *Teianhsien*, *Kinchow*, *Amoy*, *Singapore*, *Canton*, *Wuchang*, *Laohokow*, *Taihu*, *Shaohingfu*, *Linpu*, *Hwanghsien*, *Nanyang*, *Kaifeng*, *Lokehin*. The judges in the competition were, Dr. F. J. White. Prof. V. Hanson, Prof. H. Huizinga, Prof. T. N. Johnson, and Prof. Y. P. Chen, all members of the faculty of Shanghai College. The prizes offered were as follows: First, $25; second, $15; third, $10. In addition to these prizes ten contributors received honorable mention and were given a complimentary subscription to the Review for one year. The names of the winners of the various prizes are as follows:

1—T. H. Shen, 11 Ta-Shia-Ko Hutung, Peking
2—K. C. Weng, 21 Recreation Road, Tientsin
3—Longfellow C. N. Li, College of Yale, Changsha

1—Wellington S. Hsu, Nantai, Foochow
2—Iting T. Wang, University of Nanking, Nanking
3—Chung Chao-chi, Niangkung
4—Chen Yu-yuan, Chinese Postal Service, Hankow
5—Chang Yien Ziang, Nanyang College, Shanghai
6—Huang Ching Yung, Military Medical College, Peking
7—Fang Chien, Shanghai (No street address given)
8—Loo Yok Sung, Nanchang
9—Liu Bing Lun, Fukien Christian Universiity, Foochaow
10—Kiang Yu-chiao, 21 Flower Street, Soochow.

The competition was limited to citizens of China The essay receiving first prize will appear in an early issue of the Review.

American Government Sends to China First Advertising Trade Agent

J. W. Sanger, special trade commissioner of the American government at Washington, has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of making exhaustive investigation of advertising methods and possibilities in China. It is the first instance of a government recognizing the importance of advertising to the extent of appointing an advertising expert for the purpose of making investigations in foreign lands. Mr. Sanger was formerly an advertising agent in Los Angeles, Cal. He was appointed in 1917 and his first assignment was to Cuba and Panama. From there he went to Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil. Upon his return to America he published three books dealing with advertising conditions in South and Central America. He was then assigned to the Orient and has already covered Japan, the Philippines and Hongkong. After several months of investigation in China he expects to visit the Straits Settlements, Siam, Dutch East Indies, and Australia. While in Shanghai Mr. Sanger will deliver an address before the annual meeting of the Advertising Club of China. His office here will be in care of the American Consulate General

The Status of the American Indian

Upon several occasions in the last three or four years the Japanese propagandists in seeking to discredit American enterprise in China have alluded to the treatment accorded the American Indian, the original inhabitant of America by the conquering white man. One report especially which was published in the Japanese paper at Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung Province, told a sorry tale of massacres and robbery to which the American Indian had been subjected by the conquering Americans. While this may have been true in the early days of American colonization in both the eastern and western part of the United States, certainly it is not true today. From the status of a savage roving from place to place in search of "happy hunting grounds," the American Indian has now progressed to a definite place in the American Republic. Cato Sells, U. S. Indian Commissioner, in the *Literary Digest* for March 13, tells an interesting story of America's 350,000 Indian citizens:

"The conquering race has reserved to them some 60,000,000 acres of land, which if brought together would make a region more than twice as large as the State of New York. It is very conservative to say that this land is worth $363,000,000. Moreover, there is standing on it timber worth at least $71,000,000, and the annual income from the forests is about $2,000,000. Altogether the Indians are "rated" at about $700,000,000. One way and another they enjoy an annual income of $54,000,000, as compared with a little more than $3,000,000 in 1890.

"Besides the timber item just mentioned, they raise about $11,000,000 worth of crops, sell about $4,000,000 worth of live stock annually without depleting their flocks and herds, gather in about $5,000,000 a year from brother white man as landlords, sell about $4,000,000 worth of land a year, receive about $1,700,000 a year as interest on trust funds, $700,000 on treaty account, and, in the last fiscal year, about $20,000,000 more from Indian money, mineral royalties, and hard work, the latter item alone amounting to about $4,000,000.

"Of course, some of the tribes are much wealthier than others. Some of them are among earth's most fortunate dwellers and others are very poor indeed—some literally having no place to lay their heads. The Osage tribe, for instance, realized a bonus the last fiscal year of more than $10,000,000 on oil and gas leases, with a royalty besides of 16 2/3 percent on all the oil and gas that may be produced therefrom. On the other hand, the Indians of the Bishop, California, agency realized only $48,000 all told in the whole year for more than 1,500 persons.

"More than 56,000 adult Indians are now self-supporting and less than 5,000 able-bodied adults receive rations with or without labor equivalent. In fact, the Indians as a class are now so prosperous that they were able to invest about $25,000,000 in Liberty Loan bonds, or approximately $75 per capita, which is far better than the per capita showing of many of the States, besides investing about $1,000,000 in War-Savings Stamps. Jackson Barnett, a Creek, put $1,096,750 into Liberty bonds; Jeanetta Richards, a Creek woman, invested $414,250. Other Creeks invested as follows: Susan Bacon, $357,000; Mollie Davis, $330,000; Sandy Fox, $325,000; and the Maley Fier estate $313,000.

The same article then gives some further records of the American Indian in the European War. They sent 10,000 of their young gallants into the Army and 2,000 into the Navy. The first American soldier to cross the Marne in the great battle that threw the Germans back for the first time was an American Indian, Private Joseph Oklahombi a full-blooded Choctaw of Company D 141st Infantry who received the Croix de Guerre in recognition of a feat at arms that won a special citation from Marshal Petain. Continuing further regarding the present status of the American Indian, Mr. Sells, says:

"Naturally inclining to outdoor occupation, the Indians now are sheepmen, cattlemen, lumbermen, fishermen, trappers, hunters, and farmers. They cultivate more than 700,000 acres, and 176,000 of them have individual land-holdings. They own about 250,000 horses, mules, and burros, about an equal number of cattle, and 1,230,000 sheep and goats. The total value of their live stock is $48,000,000, an increase of sixfold in twenty years. As fast as they become competent the Indians are placed on individual footing, receive fee patents to their lands, and are 'turned loose.' In pursuance of this policy 10,956 patents have been issued in the last three years, more than were issued in the preceding ten years.

"As to the present-day educational, social, and domestic condition of the Indians, it appears from Commissioner Sells's report that 61,000 out of 84,000 eligible children are in school; that 43,000 out of 54,000 families live in houses; that there are only 236 polygamous marriages; that 113,000 Indians are churchgoing; that 120,000 speak English; that 81,000 are literate in English; that 191,000 wear citizens' clothing; that 79,000 are citizens, and that 26,000 are voters. Altogether, it appears that 'the noblest savage' of them all has successfully won through from savagery to cvilization, and that we shall have the Indian with us for all time unless with full independence and citizenship he should mingle his

Thos. W. Simmons & Co., (China), Inc.,

Announcement is hereby made that Roy W. Gilmore and E. H. Dodge have power of attorney for Thomas W. Simmons and Co., (China), Inc.

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6-7 Foochow Road Shanghai

How To Freshen The Complexion & Make The Powder Stay On!

DOES your mirror reflect the charm of a perfect complexion, or does it tell all too plainly of the ill-effects worked by the vagaries of the weather?

THERE are times when you would give all your own to look your very best. Whenever you like, it CAN be done! Before you powder, take a little bit of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** on your finger tips. Smooth it lightly over your face. At once the cool, fragrant cream disappears. You can feel the tenseness around eyes and mouth relax. Your skin is smoother, fresher. Now powder your face as usual. THE POWDER WILL STAY ON TWO OR THREE TIMES AS LONG. Do this always before powdering. It makes the powder look more natural. It gives your skin a new transparent loveliness, an exquisite softness that makes you look your very best. And it will never embarass you by coming out in a wretched shine!

12-452

blood in the great stream of that of the general population of the country, tho it is noticeable that at present only about one-tenth of Indian marriages are with whites."

Chinese Lacquer

A paper of unusual interest was prepared and read before the last meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club on Thursday, Apirl 22, by Miss Sarah M. Bosworth, on "Chinese Lacquer." Miss Bosworth tells of the supposed origin of the lacquer as being first used as a mere preservative but gradually arising to its culminating point as a medium for artistic work of the highest order. It is not a copal varnish, an artificial mixture of resin, fatty oils and turpentine, but is in reality a ready-made product of nature, being derived mainly from what is known as the lac-tree which is cultivated throughout Central and South China for this purpose. The process of tapping the trees is used to obtain the resinous sap. A harvest is considered good if 20 pounds is drawn from 1,000 trees in a single night. The sap is dried in cakes and thus brought to the market. There are three processes used in the manufacture of lacquer. The first is the preparation and coloring of the lac; second, the application of the lac by spatula and brush in from three to 18 or 20 layers; and the third is the decoration of the lacquered surface with artistic designs painted with the brush, worked in relief, or carved or modeled in the soft ground before it is cool.

The usual basis of the lacquer is wood, well seasoned and cured and as thin as paper. Over the wood is pasted a special kind of paper or silk gauze and upon this foundation is put the first coat of lac. Sometimes the layer of silk is covered with a layer of clay mixed with varnish and ground down with a whetstone. Miss Bosworth stated that it was reported that a secret process, known to only one family in Foochow, by which the "Number One" lacquer is made, articles such as vases are sometimes modeled of clay. Upon this model several layers of silk and linen are pasted and the lacquer is then applied. This would account for the extreme lightness in weight of the various articles.

When the skilled artisan has produced a smooth, dark gray background of many layers of lacquer, the article is ready for decoration. The artist chooses his design, and sketches it in outline with a paste of white lead, fills in the details with gold and colors, and superposes a coat of transparent lacquer.

Much has been written on the history of lacquer and the high qualities of the Japanese lacquer and there is no doubt that the old lacquer, at least is of superior quality. The technique differs but little. Japan learned the art from China. The lac tree is not grown in Japan and the methods and utensils used in Japan are precisely the same as those which have been used for centuries in China. Professor Rein has said, "As the Japanese owe all their other art industries to China and Korea, we may safely conclude that the lacquer art also, and probably also the lac tree, became known to the Japanese from their western neighbors just after the commencement of the third century, or after their first expedition to Korea."

Lacquer has been classified under six heads, according to a series of books of thirteen volumes on

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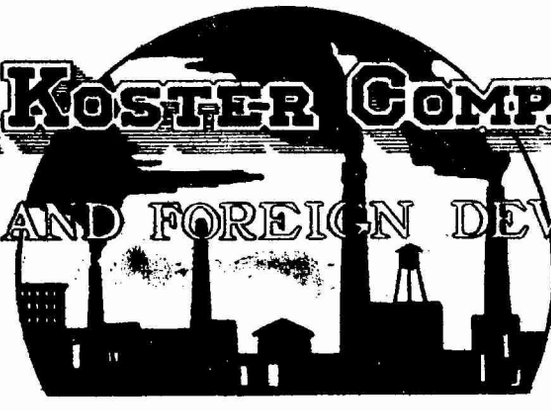

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MANILA
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12-453

the learned work on antiquities, literary and artistic, published by Tsao Ch'ao, in 1387. 1—Ancient Rhinoceros Horn Reproductions. 2—Carved Red Lacquer. 3—Painted Red Lacquer. 4—Lacquer with gold reliefs. 5—Pierced Lacquer. 6—Mother-of-pearl Incrustation.

According to these quotations it shows that all branches of lacquer work now carried on in China date back at least as far as the Sung Dynasty. The chief seat of manufacture at that period was Chia-hsing Fu, a city half-way between Hangchow, and Soochow.

The Foochow lacquer, according to a French writer, is the most seductive to the eye from the purity of its substance, the eveness of its varnished coat, etc. A fine collection of this carved lacquer is contained in the Museum in Peking.

Chinese Bazaar Planned By McTyeire Sorority

A picturesque bazaar featuring Chinese native products is planned to be given at the former German Club House, May 21 and 22, under the auspices of the McTyeire School Sorority for the benefit of the McTyeire School building fund.

Members of the McTyeire Sorority, which is made up of former students, are sending to Peking, Hangchow, Changsha and other Chinese cities for products of special interest and the bazaar promises to offer a splendid collection of Chinese goods. Old curiosities, laces, bronzes, porcelains, silks, lanterns, carved ivory, old embroideries, lacquer ware, grass cloth, tea—in fact, the various booths will display articles drawn from the four corners of China.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank has loaned the Sorority $2,000 to launch the bazaar, the Wing On and Sincere department stores have offered to let them have articles at cost price and Wing On has offered to decorate the German Club. The place will be transformed into a picturesque tea garden with all the atmosphere and beauty of the Far East.

Beside the bazaar a supper will be served each night for $1.00 and a program given by the McTyeire students admission to the students will be fifty cents and to the public for $1.00.

Of Special Interest

The engagement has been announced of Lieutenant Bruno Panfili of the Royal Italian Flying Corps and Miss Luigia Denegri, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Denegri of Jessfield Road, Shanghai.

Sunday, May 2, is "Club day" at the Union Club of China. From eleven o'clock in the morning the premises will be open for members and their families and friends to visit the club for tiffin, tea and dinner.

Mrs. R. A. Parker, Mrs. G. O. Richardson and Miss Edna Lee Booker of Shanghai, were at home to their friends on Thursday afternoon, April 29, from 4 to 6 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Parker, 36 Carter Road.

A meeting of the staff of the American Woman's Club *Annual* was held at the Carlton Cafe on Monday afternoon, April 26. Mrs. A. Rugh, editor-in-chief of the *Annual* presided and a general business meeting was held.

Chung Mei Trading Corporation
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C. T. Wang, Vice-President
V. Y. Kwauk, ,,
S. S. Chow, actg General Manager
Linson E. Dzau, actg Secretary & Treasurer
S. F. Chao, Export Manager.

The marriage took place on Monday, April 26, at St. John's University of Maxwell Chaplain of the Nanking Language School, Nanking, and Miss Edith Kingman, who arrived on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*, April 25.

Miss Ruth Fraser, and Miss Smith, secretaries of the Y.W.C.A., departed for Chengtu, Szechuen, West China, on the new Robert Dollar steamer on Sunday, April 25. Miss Fraser and Miss Smith have the distinction of being the first two secretaries to go to Chengtu.

More than 80 members and guests were present at the picnic-supper given by the American College Club at the home of the teachers of St. Mary's School, St. John's University, on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 27, from 4 to 8 o'clock. During the evening several stunts were given by various groups. Miss Mayling Soong was vice-chairman for the day.

A Chinese feast is being planned by the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club for May 13, following the regular department meeting, at which Mrs. W. G. Hiltner will lecture upon Chinese paintings. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Chur have the arrangements of the feast in charge. The tickets will be $2, and the funds are to be used for reference books in the department for the ensuing year. A large number of guests and members were present at last year's Chinese feast and the department has decided to repeat the enjoyable affair.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Big Stick

From the "Herald of Asia" (Japan)

Those familiar with international politics during the last quarter century will remember that the policy of frightening smaller nations into agreement with the proposals or policies of larger ones was called by the late Mr. Roosevelt the 'big stick policy.' When any nation warned another, or made a display of naval or military force, it was said to be shaking the big stick. Even Mr. Roosevelt himself was not above resorting to this method sometimes, as when he obliged Panama to acquiesce in the terms of the canal

APPROACHING SUMMER

BRINGS to mind the necessity of buying Warm Weather house furnishings, clothing and foods. The thought of these should at once remind you of the WING ON COMPANY'S vast display of seasonable goods selected and gathered from those countries of the world most widely famed for their production.

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The coming of the summer makes necessary the use of warm weather draperies, wicker furniture, garden and verandah furniture, cushions, rugs, and other furnishings. We are able to supply these at most reasonable prices and offer to the customers a large stock for selection.

FOODS FOR SUMMER

Foods like everything else have their seasons. It is more difficult to obtain tasty and appetizing foods in the summer than at any other time of the year. A visit to our provision department will solve this problem for you and guarantee the quality you desire.

WARM WEATHER CLOTHING

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agreement, and when he despatched the American fleet to Japan during the dispute over the San Francisco school question. The present American policy of displaying an enormous navy on the Pacific can be interpreted as only amounting to the same thing: shaking the big stick at Japan; and Japan's own naval program may be taken as shaking the little stick at America. It is a question whether this policy of nations shaking sticks at each other is a wise one. Presumably it is intended to discourage war: but it is often more likely to provoke war. Assurance appears to be drawn from the fact of one stick being bigger than the other. We do not see any particular safety in this contrast. A little stick will kill as readily as a big one if the stroke be in the right place, provided it be a stick worthy of the name at all.

Joking apart, we are opposed to this stick-shaking policy. If Americans can find any satisfaction in shaking the big stick at us, let them shake it; but we should have more dignity than to shake our stick at them in return. Yet this is only what we can call the policy of some of our vernacular papers in their excitement over the enormous expansion of the American navy. We were not afraid when the great 'white fleet' visited Japanese waters in 1909; and we should not be afraid if the present bigger American fleet came to Japan. What makes the danger is to begin to shake the big stick during naval demonstrations. If Japan takes no particular notice of the big stick policy in America, and does not belittle herself by shaking a stick in return, there can be no room for trouble. We do not believe that America will stoop to picking quarrels with us; and so let us be equally careful lest we appear to be trying to pick a quarrel with America. Our newspapers are probably rather short of copy, and find the American big stick policy very interesting, indeed a very live topic to relieve the tedium of the usual editorial pages. But it is like playing with fire: not at all a prudent way of treating what might easily develop into danger if crudely handled.

What most needs to be done is to inform the public on both sides of the Pacific of the mutual plans of America and Japan. Our own press could do much by studying carefully the spirit of American civilization, especially the American attitude toward all forms of militarism; and then try to have the people of Japan understand how Americans reconcile the big stick policy with the principles of peace. The European war has taught America that militarism can be destroyed only by a power greater than militarism; they believe that this power is spiritual and is expressed most efficiently by democracy. Consequently Americans are busy accumulating vast forces of money, men and armaments to face the world's remaining militarism. The Americans think that nations that are militarist cannot really think that they are so; they cannot see themselves as others see them, like the man with a sore face; and so they must have their diseases pointed out to them by the doctor. America is a specialist now in dealing with the militarist disease. Her method of diagnosis is not clearly understood, especially by those she seems afflicted with the disease. America has already shown Germany how she deals with the malady. America expects other military nations to take warning from this and reform. But, as has been said, no nation believes it is militarist. It is no more conscious of any such trouble than the consumptive patient is aware that he has in him the bacillus of tuberculosis. He needs the doctor to point this out. America is apparently satisfied that she has properly diagnosed the trouble in the Far East. Probably the American troops sojourned in Siberia for this special purpose, as they do not appear to have done much more than to inspect carefully the Far Eastern situation. Whether we agree with their diagnosis or not, they appear to be convinced that we have the disease they dread most, and they seem determined that we shall get rid of it, just as determined as they were that Germany and Austria should get rid of it. The danger lies in the possibility of their regarding the disease as one for the surgeon rather than the pathologist. A man can cure himself of some maladies by following the doctor's orders; but a case that calls for the surgeon's knife is different. The patient can do nothing alone.

We do not know, of course, whether the American diagnosis of militarism in Japan is one that calls for the surgeon or the physician. But the expansion of the American fleet and all that pertains to surgical operation looks as if serious treatment were expected. It is just as well for us to know what others think of us. We should not be angry at it, and still less should we be alarmed. It becomes us better to examine ourselves and find out why the foreign surgeons have reached the diagnosis we imagine they have reached. It behooves no nation to be too sure of itself. That was Germany's fatal blunder before the war. She was too sure of everything. She had nothing to learn and needed no reform or change of heart. Had she changed or had she known what others thought of her, and tried to cure her ways, Germany might be today the greatest power in Europe. That so great a people made so fatal a mistake proves that it is possible for even the greatest nations to make mistakes. Instead of meeting the American big stick policy by a similar one let us proceed with a careful examination of our motives, our policies, our method of carrying out what we believe to be our national duty. It may be that, after all, the trouble is that we are merely misunderstood. Some people supposed that Germany was misrepresented

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and misunderstood until she invaded Belgium and France, and then there was no doubt as to her policy and intentions. As yet Japan has done nothing like this: she has never committed herself to a mititarist policy, nor acted aggressively toward other nations. Her intrusion into China was to save that country from Russia; and having driven Russia out Japan had to stay there to prevent the return of Russia and the need of fighting the battles all over again, since she was too weak to protect herself from Russian or indeed any other intrusion.

Our newspapers and people then should not be surprised if western people fail to apprehend clearly our motives and methods. All that they see is that whereas some years ago Japan was separated completely from the continent of Eastern Asia, she now occupies a considerable place in China and has an army in Siberia. Most of the occidentals have no way of studying the circumstances or of interpreting them. They too are left to the tender mercies of the daily press for accurate knowledge of international affairs, just as the people of Japan are; and whether they fare better or worse than our people do in this respect is a question. Most of the western papers are none too well informed as to the nature of Japan's policy or the method of fulfilling it. This may be due largely to our own neglect. We have no proper authority either in England or America to correct misapprehensions or remove suspicion as to Japan. Our diplomatic officials in these countries utter sententious oracles from time to time, but no one can possibly learn from these cryptic utterances anything as to the nature of Japanese civilization, policy and plans. We take exception to occidental ignorance of Japan, and yet we do nothing practical to enlighten the west as to what we are and what we are trying to do. The people of the Occident are thus left to infer what they can from the fact that Japan is in Korea, Manchuria and Siberia, and under the protection of the sword. The public is left to the daily press for the interpretation of this situation. The result is that western people think we are shaking the big stick at China and Sibera; and as a consequence America has begun to shake the big stick at us, believing that we are pursuing the same policy of militarism that Germany pursued and that America knocked out.

As a consequence of this misunderstanding of Japan, reaction against Japanese is apparent in various parts of the United States. In the East of that country it is in evidence in the press and among officials and leaders of thought, like senators and others; while on the Pacific coast it is working itself out in agitation against Japanese children born in the United States being allowed naturalization and land ownership. The people of Japan resent this discriminatory attitude as much as the Japanese in California do; but on both sides the fact seems to be completely forgotten or ignored that there is a gross misunderstanding of Japan's civilization and policy in the United States and nothing is done to remove it. Moreover, it must be remembered that the misunderstanding cannot be removed by mere lip service; it is an evil that requires more than words; it demands action and prompt action. Japan must change her method of dealing with China, and her method of government in Korea and be very careful not to get into clash with Siberia. Until these reforms are achieved and proved efficient in American eyes, the present suspicion will prevail and poison Japan's relations with America and her prospects in that country. The people of Japan have no idea what opinions prevail in America in regard to Japan's attitude toward Koreans, and Japan's policy in China. If

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they had, the press would not show such surprise a the agitation in American against Japan. If Japanese had the same opinion of American policy in the Philippines or in Mexico as Americans entertain in connection with conditions in Korea and our policy in China, our people would be equally afraid of America and have no confidence in American civilization. First we must change our Far Eastern policy, or at least our method of enforcing it; and then we must by to show the Americans what we mean and are. Indifference to this duty will prove fatal to the future interests of Japan.

Correspondence

Sino-Italian Relations

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

The seizure by the Italian naval authorities at Trieste of the steamer *Silesia* flying the Chinese flag and the adjudgment of it by the Italian judiciary as an Italian vessel have aroused considerable indignation in China and are marring friendly relations between the Chinese and the Italians. Diplomatic negotiations looking toward the release of the vessel and the return of it to China have failed. The final reply from the Italian Foreign Office was to the effect that it could not interfere with the decision of the Italian judiciary in adjudging that the Silesia belonged to Italian owners. In this connection it is reported that the Italian government intends to make application to other countries which confiscated Austrian ships to have them returned as their former owners are now Italian subjects, and that it will apply for the restoration of the two other Austrian steamers confiscated by the Chinese government when war was declared by China upon the Central Powers. To the final reply of the Italian Foreign Office, the Chinese government retorted that the Italian judiciary had no jurisdiction over a ship flying the Chinese flag and that the seizure of the Silesia was a violation of international law, pure and simple. In the meantime, the captain and the crew of the ship who were forced by the Italian authorities to leave the ship upon its arrival are remaining at Trieste pending the settlement of the case. Considering the action of the Italian authorities as illegal and high-handed, the Chinese authorities appear to be retaliating by taking such measures as will appeal to Italian interests in China. For instance they have refused to grant the registration of the Sino-Italian Bank of Tientsin in spite of great influence being exerted to secure it.

Another measure to be taken against the seizure of the Silesia will be the holding up of the sample goods which the Chinese merchants have collected for the commercial exhibition at Naples. Some time ago, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce circulated a dispatch instructing all the Chinese chambers of commerce throughout the country to forward goods samples to Peking for transportation to Italy for the exhibition. The chambers of commerce have responded generously, and appear to be now regretting for having done so on account of the unfriendly attitude adopted by the Italian government toward the Silesia case. If the Italian authorities persist in their refusal to surrender the Silesia, it is feared that the Chinese may refrain from participating in the exhibition. In that case, both Italy and China will suffer. Especially at the present time, the friendly relations between them are most important, as both of them have a strong desire to trade in each other's country. By inviting the Chinese to participate in the administration of the Italian Concession in Tientsin, the Italian authorities in China have created a very favorable impression and won the admiration of the Chinese as well as foreign residents. The recent conclusion of arms deals and the courtesy shown by the Chinese officials to the Italian agents who have aeroplanes and submarines to sell show what friendship means in business dealings as is pointed out by a Chinese diplomat. The consensus of opinion in China is that it is not worth while for Italy to exchange the friendship of four hundred million people for a little vessel like the Silesia. If Italy, emphasized the Chinese officials, wants to get the Silesia, there are better methods than that of seizing it when it arrived at one of her ports. Besides resorting to reprisals, the Chinese government should take legal action against the Italian authorities for the adjudgment of the Silesia as an Italian vessel. If the League of Nations is convened, to that international tribunal it should submit the case. Perhaps before China is driven to take this action, Italy may have re-considered her attitude and return the ship to the satisfaction of the Chinese.

K.

Peking, April 24, 1920.

Chinese Students in France

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

The following extract is from a Chinese Student's letter: The officer of the Society transported a great

many students to France, but he cannot make them come to study as he has promised; he only hopes to send them to an iron-factory for a daily wage of seven or eight francs, and he expects that the students themselves can save money from their food and clothes, and then come out from the factory for a common study. But money is very hard to be saved in this way; and he even cannot find suitable factories for all the students, for many, many factories cannot be at work at present on account of lack of coal; and so many students, have sadly, hopelessly been staying here. And in such a factory for reading by oneself there is no leisure time, so I decide not to enter such factory. I think will have to work up some ability, by which I can study later what I have hoped to. At first I wished to learn photography, but I was not received as apprentice. Then I saw a notice for some apprentices, and I went to see the master and told him about myself. This was a gold and silver manufactory.—The master received me, but he only gave me five francs a day. Next day he saw me work hard and all right and increased my wage to six and a half francs. The apprenticeship is a time of six months and after it I can get from twenty to twenty-five francs each day.

S. A.

Forestry Reform In Shantung

BY PAUL JONES

"SHANTUNG is the worst of the eighteen provinces from a forestry expert's point of view," says D. Y. Linn, Professor of Forestry in Nanking University. Mr. Linn is undoubtedly correct in his verdict. This province shows all the possible bad effects of deforestation; extreme scarcity of lumber for building purposes, high prices paid for grass and weeds used as fuel, absence of springs and a consequent dearth of of good drinking water in the villages, frequent droughts alternating with floods and a paucity of good rich soil.

Most of the mountains and the high hills around Tsinan and Tainan as well as the Lao Shan range in in the eastern part of the province have become so bald that they are just lumps of rocks with scarcely any soil. On the sides of these hills we see tens of thousands of terraces laboriously built up by the industrious natives who thus try to hold in place the little land they call their own. But the absence of forests exposes these terraces to the mercy of floods and mountain torrents, which frequently in one brief hour destroy many a man's crops by sweeping everything away.

Gradually, however, the authorities of Shantung are beginning to realize that something must be done to relieve the situation. For years J. S. Whitewright, Director of the Extension Department of Shantung Christian University, has been exhibiting exceedingly realistic models showing the evils of deforestation as well as the beneficial results of re-afforestation. Moreover, the Germans gave a most valuable and concrete illustration by re-afforesting many of the Lao Shan hills and by planting small groves at all the stations along the Shantung Railroad. The seed thus

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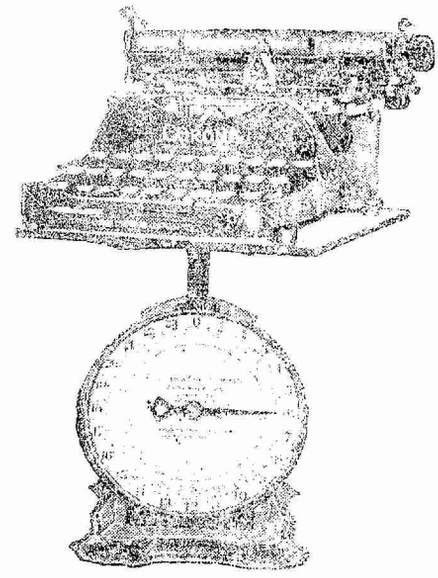

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sown is now bearing fruit in the form of an enlightened attitude on the part of the provincial authoities.

Civil Governor Ch'u Ying-kuang is very much interested in reafforestation. He has secured for six months the services of Professor D. Y. Linn who has already organized the Provincial Forest Service and is now making surveys. At present between 400 and 500 laborers, under Mr. Linn's direction, are planting trees on a group of hills about 120 li south of Tsinan; and it is expected that 500,000 trees will be planted this season. Moreover, to lay foundations for larger plans steps are being taken to start a provincial nursery capable of furnishing 30,000,000 seedlings a year.

On Monday, April 5, i.e. Ch'ing Ming, Governor Ch'u invited all the civil provincial officials to attend the Arbor Day ceremonies at Lung Dung, ten miles south-east of Tsinan. A number of trees were planted, and the Governor gave an address in which, after pointing out that the Chow dynasty had been interested in the planting of forests, he said "Unfortunately, this favorable condition has ceased to exist. Little by little the officers in charge failed to do their duty. Year by year conditions grew worse until now we are without forests and the land without beauty. Now we see nothing but bald mountains. Even the soil on their shining sides is gone, and what is left in the crevices is lifeless. No vegetation is to be found. As a result the poor farmers not only suffer, but we as a nation are weakened. This state of affairs brings to us all sorrow and depression. But with the birth of the Republic came a better day. As is done in Europe and in America, a suitable day has been selected, Arbor Day, on which the attention of the whole nation is called to the forests. The day was fixed in the fourth year of the Republic by order of the central government. The order calls all officials, educators and even students to observe the day by planting trees. To-day we are in the ninth year of the Republic, and I as Civil Governor of this province, have seized this opportunity, accompanied by all the civil officials of this province to come here to Lung Dung to plant trees before the eyes of the people so that we may give reafforestation our unqualified support.

"I am moved here and now to call the attention of my fellow officials and citizens to the fact that on looking south we see nothing but bald mountains stretching before us. In these same bald mountains lies abundance of wealth, if covered with forests. Next, let me call your attention to the calamities which befall the farmers. If it is not floods that destroy the crops, it is winds or locusts or worms or drought, so that out of ten years they do not average more than five crops. Is it to be marvelled at that poverty blights our farms and our villages? Also, we should bear in mind that in the last few years industries have been rapidly developing. We must not forget, however, that the coming of each new industry means an increased demand for lumber. We shall be compelled to purchase lumber abroad with the result that we shall be still more impoverished by the export of gold and silver to pay for our purchases.

"Again, our population is dense, and every crop failure brings distress. The result is an increase in robbers and in lawlessness. Furthermore, you have observed that the fields in the mountains are stone and

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SHANGHAI

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gravel. Forests will prevent this and give fertility to the soil now under cultivation.

"Finally, let me say this. Immediately upon my arrival in this province I saw this need. It made me feel that it was my duty as Governor of this province to give every encouragement to the development of forests; so to-day we have met here to plant trees with our own hands upon this mountain. My enthusiasm for this work has even led me to establish a private forest, and now I would encourage you, officials and citizens, to help your native land in meeting this need."

After the address $3,200 was subscribed by the officials present to start a "Public Forest of the Officials" (政界公有林). By means of this example Governor Ch'u hopes to induce the officials throughout the province to plant trees and thus educate the people to encourage reafforestation.

In the afternoon of the same day all the schools of Tsinan met for Arbor Day ceremonies. Governor Ch'u was present at these exercises, and Commissioner of Education, Yuan, launched a campaign for starting an "Educational Forest."

Although a beginning of reafforestation was made several years ago, this tremendous task never was very seriously undertaken until this year.

American Loans to Allies

The following advances have been made by the United States Treasury to the Allies. These debts are represented by demand obligations bearing 5% interest.

Belgium	$343,445,000.00
Cuba	10,000,000.00
Czecho-Slovakia	55,330,000.00
France	3,047,974,777.24
Great Britain	4,316,000,000.00
Italy	1,618,775,945.99
Greece	48,236,629.00
Liberia	5,000,000.00
Roumania	30,000,000.00
Russia	187,729,750.00
Serbia	26,780,465.56
Total	$9,689,272,567.79

Since the armistice America has extended to foreign governments the following financial assistance:

Direct advances	$2,380,891,179.65
Funds made available to those governments through the purchase of their currency to cover American expenditures in Europe	736,481,586.76
Army and other governmental supplies sold on credit (approximately)	685,000,000.00
Relief (approximately)	100,000,000.00
Unpaid accrued interests up to January 1, 1920, on Allied government obligations	324,211,922.00
Total	$4,226,584,688.41

War costs, according to a study made for the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, in the period 1914-1918 mount up to an aggregate of $337,946,000,000, when both direct and indirect

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costs are included for both belligerent and neutral countries.

The net direct costs reach $186,333,000,000, and are apportioned as follows:

Germany	$37,775,000,000
Great Britain	35,334,000,000
Rest of British Empire	4,493,000,000
France	24,312,000,000
United States	22,625,000,000
Russia	22,593,000,000
Austria Hungary	20,622,000,000
Italy	12,413,000,000
Other Entente Allies	3,963,000,000
Turkey and Bulgaria	2,245,000,000

Commercial and Financial Notes

No coast trade duty is to be levied on native Chinese raw cotton shipped from one treaty port to another in China, according to a notification given to Shippers by the Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai. This ruling became effective April 1, and all duty collected after that date will be refunded.

The *Arcturus*, the first of five 9,500 ton steamers which are to be operated out of Seattle, Washington, has been launched for the Struthers & Dixon line. The new vessel has a steaming radius of 17,000 miles, will use either oil or coal as fuel, and is equipped with extra wide hatches for handling heavy cargoes.

During the campaign for the sixth Italian consolidated five percent loan in China, which ended on April 25, the Asia Banking Corporation, representing the Bank of Rome, sold bonds totalling approximately Lire 2,000,000. A favorable exchange rate made the bonds attractive as an investment. Buyers were located throughout China.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Ziangbe Rubber Company., Ltd., was held at the office of J. A. Wattie and Company, Ltd., Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 27. A dividend of Tls. .50 a share was declared. E. S. Kadoorie was re-elected a director and the appointment of C. Grayrigge and A. J. Welch to the board confirmed.

The tenth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd., was held Tuesday, April 27, at the offices of J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., Shanghai. Resolutions were adopted passing the report and statement of accounts. S. A. Hardoon was re-elected to the directorate and the appointment of A. J. Welch to the board confirmed.

Nineteen vessels will carry 30,550,000 feet of lumber out of the Columbia River to ports in China, Japan, Australia, Cuba and the west coast of South America, before May 1, according to a recent Portland, Oregon, dispatch. Fifteen million two hundred thousand feet will come to China in ten vessels. The movement is for the Douglas Fir Exploitation and Export Company.

The Homer pool of Louisana has eclipsed other American oil producing fields, including the now famous Burkburnett, Texas, area, according to recent reports from the United States. Producing companies are now erecting storage facilities for 12,000,000 barrels of crude oil, valued approximately at $35,000,000. The field has established a record as the world's greatest producing area.

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The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., will hold an extraordinary general meeting at the head office of the company, Shanghai, on May 14 at 4: 15 o'clock in the afternoon. Resolutions to increase the capital of the association to $2,500,000 by the issuance of 130,000 shares $10 each and to divide the existing shares of the association into ten shares of $10 each will be brought up for consideration.

The fifth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held Friday, April 23, at the offices, Shanghai. The profits for the year were shown at Tls. 13,922.35, an increase of Tls. 4,000 over the year previous. The total amount disposed of amounted to Tls. 31,087.70. which was placed in various funds and carried forward. A dividend of five percent, five candareens a share, was declared. C. J. L. Stewart was elected a director of the company.

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., Shanghai, will pay a dividend of eight percent in addition to a bonus of Tls. 25 a share, acccording to the report of the directors which is to be presented at the annual meeting of the company on April 30. The report shows a balance carried forward of Tls. 58,689.-30 with a profit for the year past of Tls 549,828.53, which will be placed in various funds, paid in dividends, charities, auditors and directors salaries, and a balance of Tls. 91,134.16 carried forward.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., was held Monday, April 26, at the offices of the company, Shanghai. The assets of the company were announced as standing at Tls. 1,087,984.87. The earnings of the company during 1919 was Tls. 560,321.42 as compared with Tls. 289,986.28 in 1918. A dividend of six percent was declared, being Tls. 1.20 a share. Edward I. Ezra, H. E. Arnold, E. T. Bryne, J. Harold Dollar, V. Meyer, H. M. Tibbey and Count L. Jezierski were re-elected as directors.

America has secured almost the whole China trade in foreign-made footwear. Formerly American footwear was more popular amongst foreign ladies than men, but latterly manufacturers have made a careful study of the foreign markets, with the result that America has gained a very enviable place in the boot and shoe world. These goods from the United States are much sought after by the student classes in China, and this market is one of vast potentialities. Our Hongkong correspondent writes that few British-made shoes are imported into that Colony, America enjoying that trade. Out of a total import of £39,442 last year, the United States supplied goods of the value of £33,082.—*From Finance and Commerce.*

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—We have had a firm market, during the past week with prices showing an advance of one Tael, this being the first real upward movement

for sometime past in our market. Strenuous efforts are now being made to impress consumers that the present price level is the intrinsic value of cotton. Receipts from the interior markets to date are small with no indication of any improvement in the near future. Demand, however, is fairly brisk for the actual cotton with limited offerings.

From the foregoing conditions of the market, although we do not anticipate anything like a return of the high prices prevailing during the early part of the season, we think the Bears have had a sufficiently long pull at the pitcher and that the market should advance further. From the present outlook we would advise buying in easy markets.

Yarn.—We make the undertone quiet but steady with healthy deliveries and Mills well sold ahead. The "futures" market, however, is still feeling the effects of the heavy slump due to speculators liquidating.

With the lower level of the Rupee exchange it is quite impossible to make fresh contracts for Bombay yarn, prices being from Taels 20 to Taels 30 higher than local mills have sold in forward positions. This, in our opinion, indicates the healthy position of China mills.

Liverpool,-April 16, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	86.50	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	15.75	„
Good Middling American, Spot	27.66	„
„ „ „ July	25.35	„
„ „ „ October	23.35	„

Market :—Easier.

New York, April 22, 1920.

New York Market :—

May	40.91	Cents
July.	38.85	„
October	35.44	„
Spot	41.75	„

Market :—Easier.

Bombay, April 19, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach..... Rps. 495 per Khandy

Market :—Steady.

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot	Tls.	33.00
Tungchow Spot	„	33.00
„ May/June	„	33.00
Shanghai Spot	„	28.00
„ M-Ginned, May/June	„	28.50

Tone of the Market :—Steady.

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures: The Market continues quiet with a tendency toward lower prices, especially for Extra and Medium Chops.

China Steam Filature Grand Extra Chops	Tls.	1350
„ „ „ Extra Chops	„	1250
„ „ „ Medium Chops	„	1140

Tussah: Market very weak. Small parcels are being bought on each decline, but the general feeling is that prices will go still lower.

Tussah Best	Tls.	480
Market Chops	„	460

General: The high France rate has for the time being checked business with Lyons.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, April 28th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—After touching 69⅝d. and 67½d. for "spot" and "forward" respectively the London price of silver dropped to 65d. and 64d. The conditions described in our last circular continued in the earlier part of the week under review, the local Gold dealers finally selling T/T on London for forward delivery at as high as 7/0d. General Exchange business in connection with Imports and Exports has been restricted. Exports remain dull and inactive and the strength in our market recently has only a speculative basis, which the weak advices of silver hardly seem to justify. At the close the market was steady in the absence of demand for T/T on London, but it would appear that any covering operations on the part of speculators would bring lower rates.

The stocks of silver in Shanghai are reported as follows :

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 42,418,000 a rise of Tls. 951,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 25,130,000 ,, ,, $1,270,000
United States Silver Dollars ..... $ 1,000,000 unchanged
Estimated total in Taels 60,700,000—a rise of Tls. 1,800,000.

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday April 22	Friday April 23	Sat. April 24	Monday April 26	Tuesday April 27	Wed. April 29
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	7/6.963	6/8	6/8	6/9	6/9 6/8	6/8	6/6 6/4
D/Dfts. ,,	—	6/8¼	6/8¼	6/9¼	6/9¼ 6/8¾	6/8¼	6/6¼ 6/4¼
4m/s ,,	—	6/8½	6/8½	6/9½	6/9½ 6/8½	6/8½	6/6½ 6/4½
T/T India	304.370	288	288	292	292 288	288	282 274
T/T France	1,965.000	2165	2165	2195	2225 2185	2185	2110 2055
T/T N. Y.	140.796	131	131	131	132 129	129	123 119
T/T H'kong	67.889	72⅛	71⅛	72¼	72 72	72	72½ 73
T/T Japan	32.917	36¼	36⅛	36	36⅛ 36¾	37½	38½ 40
T/T Batavia	360.630	340	340	344	344 340	340	331 323
T/T Straits	30.750	34½	34½	84½	34¼ 34½	34½	35½ 36½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	7/11.463	7/0½	7/0½	7/1½	7/1½ 7/0½	7/0½	6/10½ 6/8½
6m/s ,, ,,	8/0.713	7/1¾	7/1¾	7/2¾	7/2¾ 7/1¾	7/1¾	6/11¾ 6/9¾
4m/s ,, D/P	—	7/0¾	7/0¾	7/1¾	7/1¾ 7/0¾	7/0¾	6/10¾ 6/8¾
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,115.000	2345	2345	2475	2405 2365	2365	2290 2235
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	150.796	141	141	141	142 139	130	133 129
4m/s ,, Docs	—	141¾	141¾	141¾	142¾ 139¾	139¾	133¾ 129¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	April 22	April 23	April 24	April 26	April 27	April 28
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	68⅝	68⅝	69½	69⅜	69⅛	65
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 172⁸⁰	Tls. 177⁰⁰	Tls. 172⁹⁰	Tls. 178⁰⁰	Tls. 179⁰⁰	Tls. 191⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73.8125	73.8625	73.8875	74.05	74.275	74.10
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	3%	2½%	3½%	3½%	4%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris T/T	64¾
Bank of France rate of discount	6 %	London on Germany T/T	—
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 ⅝%	New York on London T/T	3.77⅛
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 11/16%	Bombay on London T/T	2/3½
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 ¾%	Hongkong on ,, T/T	4/9
		Yokohama ,, ,, T/T	2/5⅛

New Books and Publications

The China Mission Year Book

The China Mission Year Book, 1919. Tenth Annual Issue. Shanghai Kwang Hsueh Publishing House 1920.

OWING to unavoidable circumstances, there has been considerable delay in the issue of this important annual; but we congratulate the editors on the excellent work that has finally been produced.

The book is of special interest to the Missionary body inasmuch as it gives a brief resume of present day developments in China in the light of their bearing upon Missions, and an account of some recent developments in missionary work. At the same time several chapters are of considerable value to the ordinary reader, and the one not particularly interested in Missions. We would call attention to the following chapters: "The General Situation in China" by Prof. C. F. Remer, "The Commerce and Industry in China in 1918," by Norman R. Shaw. "The Student Movement," by Monlin Chiang, "The Trend of Modern Chinese Literature," by the Rev. J. Darroch.

Of course, in a book that is a compilation, the various articles are uneven in merit and we find ourselves asking why some were included. Furthermore, more or less repetition was bound to take place.

As an account of recent developments in Missionary work, it furnishes us with much evidence in regard to the following matters:

(1)—That a great movement for co-operation among Missions is making rapid progress. This is brought out in Chapter V on "The Outlook" by Rev. C. J. Sparham, and in Chapter VII on "Co-operative Christian Work" by the Rev. Edward James. The critics of missions were in the habit of picturing the intelligent Chinese as sorely perplexed by the divisions of Christendom and as exclaiming: "Gentlemen, please agree among yourselves, before you come to teach us." With the greater co-operation that is taking place and with the movement toward unity, the sting of this criticism is largely removed.

(2)—That the Chinese churches are becoming self-propagating bodies and are gathering momentum for the task of Christianizing China. The various movements of the Chinese Churches in this direction are described in Chapter IX "Missionary Movements in the Chinese Church" by Miss Mary Culler White.

(3)—That greater specialization is being aimed at and that specialists are taking up the various branches of missionary work in a more efficient way than formerly. (See Chapters XII, XIV, XVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXXII.)

(4)—That the work is being organized and carried on sound business lines.

The juxtaposition of Chapters XXX and XXXI is somewhat striking, and we wonder if they were placed side by side with malice aforethought. Chapter XXX advocates the prosecution of missionary work without definite organization and seems to imply that common sense is not a divine gift. Chapter XXXI on "The Associated Mission Treasurers in China" makes a strong plea for better business methods and more efficient organization. The latter policy is evidently the one that commends itself to the great majority of missionaries.

(5)—That the field is being studied more thoroughly than in the past. This is brought out in Chapter XXXIV on "The Progress of the General Missionary Survey," by the Rev. M. T. Stauffer. Mr. Stauffer is helping the missionary body to understand what is being done and what remains to be done and thus assisting them to realize the extent of their undertaking.

Among the valuable features of the book are interesting obituaries of four men who may rightly be ranked as great missionaries—the Rev. Timothy Richard, the Rev. Arnold Foster, the Rev. J. Campbell Gibson, and Bishop J. W. Bashford.

In an appendix Dr. Rawlinson gives a very complete list of recent books and articles on China.

The general impression left by the book is one of encouragement. The vastness, the complexity and the difficulties of the work of Christian Missions are fairly stated, but at the same time we find that over against them more adequate and intelligent means are being employed to accomplish the end in view.

F. L. H. P.

St. John's University Shanghai, April 27, 1920.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. McCalskey; Mr. and Mrs. John McWhan; Miss McWhan; F. A. Hollabough; Mrs. J. B. Cos, Hankow; H. Mann; Lt. Com. R. Barber, Peking; Lt. Richtulls, Harbin; Mrs. W. T. White, Cleveland; Miss G. B. White, Cleveland; Count and Countess of Areenlan; Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Magne; Madame Comanducci; Ch. Heron, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Barron, Cleveland; Mrs. R. E. Shaw, Tsingtao; Miss L. Hazeltine, Tsingtao; F. C. Parker, Hankow; H. T. Krull, Hankow; B. Horing, New York; Miss M. Boulan; Miss M. Edwards, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Clifford, New York; D. Clifford; D. Suncan; W. J. Rowland; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Smith; R. A. Williams; L. W. Gould, Yokohama; F. B. Simmoms; Capt. Guinand; Capt. and Mrs. Fonletein; C. L. Chao; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jenks; E. F. Turner, Tientsin; Miss A. Wilkins, Peking; Miss R. Edwards, Japan; R. J. Magill; R. S. Mills, New York; Lord Acheson; Mr. and Mrs. F. Coats, Cleveland; J. V. Graga, Hongkong; Mr. A. D. Morris, Denver; Mrs. I. Boehmer; Mrs. A. B. Cone, Chicago; Mrs. F. P. Arnold, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. David Gamble, Minneapolis; Donald Gamble, Minneapolis; Mrs. F. D. Lewis; Miss A. M. Bullons; Mrs. R. J. Davis; A. L. Riley; Miss G. Riley; Mr. and Mrs. G. Haltman; E. P. Eppinger; J. W. Allhouse, Yokohama; M. A. Katz; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kulas, Cleveland, H. M. Vanzwall, Cleveland; Mrs. A. Barnes, Bloomington; Miss MacBarnes, Bloomington; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Kirby, Mrs. R. T. Kirby; Mrs. C. E. Gravea; H. F. Hunter.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cari; Mr. and Mrs. R. Sisterne, Hankow; S. Naruse, Peking; C. H. House, Dairen; Miss Ann Granden; Dr. Elizabeth D. Beaty; R. Henkel, Tientsin; S. G. Wrentmore, Kobe; Jos. Anderson, New York; Caal Lowritzen, Copenhagen; Mrs. M. Borwski, Tientsin; A. Borodin, Nagasaki; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Moore, San Francisco; Miss Elizabeth Moore, San Francisco; Master J. G. Moore, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. Denning, Local; A. E. Hansen, Japan; Max Bocker, Honolulu; B. B. Hallady; Charles R. Frazier, Honolulu; Ed. L. Wood, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ashurst, New York; Sol. Eichmer, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Tiencker, London; Mr. and Mrs. Romeatz, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. T. Golomb, Dairen; Mrs. Tendossief, Tsingtao; G. B. Sabelstorm, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Chaplain, Nanking.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

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DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings:

April 23, 1920; Cause No. 798; Steele v. American Trading Co.; on motion for stay of execution; Mr. Bryan for the motion, Mr. Fessenden, *contra*; argued and submitted; supersedeas bond to be filed by April 27; bill of exceptions by May 20, 1920.

" 23, " Cause No. 935; Dokoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co.; testimony of plaintiff taken.

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Judgments and Orders:

April 22, 1920; Cause No. 760; In re last will and testament of Marie E. Belleville, deceased; order for distribution.

" 22, " Cause No. 756; Shin Sae Chang & Company, vs. Arkell & Douglas; dismissal.

" 27, " Cause No. 923; George E. Young vs. The Barkley Co., Inc.; judgment.

" 27, " Cause No. 924; George E. Young vs. The Barkley Co., Inc.; judgment.

" 28, " Cause No. 989; Axel Raab vs. The Bark Chin Pu; order granting leave to intervene.

Miscellaneous Filings

April 21, 1920; Cause No. 610; In re John Daniel Aberly, deceased; final report and account of executor.

" 23, " Cause No. 987; King Sing Lard Factory vs. William Katz & Co.; petition.

" 23, " Cause No. 935; Serge Ivanovitch Dokoutchaeff vs. China and Mongolia Co.; stipulation.

" 23, " Cause No. 984; U. S. vs. Ferguson; warrant of arrest.

" 24, " Cause No. 920; In re estate of Francie Butler Shaw, deceased; petition to sell certain personal property.

" 24, " Cause No. 988; U. S. vs. Julian; affidavit.

" 26, " Cause No. 753; In re estate of Amy Bell, deceased; petition.

" 26, " Cause No. 699; In re estate of John Bell, deceased; petition.

" 26, " Cause No. 989; Axel Raab vs. Barque Chin Pu; libel and bond.

" 26, " Cause No. 798; A. T. Steele vs. American Trading Co.; supersedeas bond.

" 26, " Cause No. 830; Hoong Yung Kee vs. Esso Co. of China; petition.

" 26, " Cause No. 987; King Sing Lard Factory vs. Katz; summons.

" 26, " Cause No. 990; Yu Sun & Co., vs. International Trading Co.; petition.

" 26, " Articles of Incorporation of North China Company, Ltd.

" 26, " Articles of Incorporation of Asia Engineering Company.

" 27, " Articles of Incorporation of Commercial Trading Corporation.

" 27, " Cause No. 982. Mencarini & Company vs. A. F, Thane & Company; answer; counterclaim.

" 28, " Cause No. 990; Yu Sun & Company vs. International Trading Company; summons.

" 28, " Cause No. 989; Axel Raab vs. The Bark Chin Pu; petition of intervention.

" 28, " Cause No. 989; Axel Raab vs. The Bark Chin Pu; stipulation for costs.

(Steele v. American Trading Co; concluded from issue of Millard's Review, April 24 1920)

Plaintiff also testifies (pp. 31 *et seq*) that these complaints were not made to him by the Vice President at Tokyo, that "the point of disatisfaction was never mentioned" by the latter and that the real ground of plaintiff's dismissal was quite different. This is corroborated by the said Vice President's letter of March 19, 1919, quoted above (p. 3) and by another which he wrote on the same day to the San Francisco Vice President, reading in part as follows:

> "You will perhaps not be prepared for the news that Mr. Steele is not going to Shanghai to our office at that port. I presume that when Mr. Burns went through San Francisco this matter was not discussed with you, because Mr. Burns thought at that time that Mr. Steele would replace Mr. Manley after the return of Mr. Boyd to Tokyo from his short holiday. In the meantime Mr. Burns has made satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Manley and desires to continue his services with the Company,—and that being the case, he has no position for Mr. Steele." (Ex. 10)

Not a word in this about unsatisfactory or inefficient service. He was writing to another company official, and could speak without reserve, yet the only cause assigned for plaintiff's dismissal was that the Shanghai office had retained another in his place.

Finally in his letter of May 2, 1919 the same Vice President informs plaintiff

> "that in giving up your duties and handing over charge of the Accountant Department to Mr. Boyd, as requested by me, both verbally and in writing, your rights and interests under your original agreement with the Company, or my letter of August 27th, 1918, will not be prejudiced in any way." (Ex. "G"),

Such was defendant's position at the time of the dismissal and before the statement of May 10 was prepared. In view of the foregoing we are unable to find from the evidence that such dismissal took place because plaintiff failed to do his work as Chief Accountant in the Tokyo Office "in an efficient and satisfactory way"; or that defendant sought to terminate on that ground his employment under the original contract; or that it was justified in so terminating said contract. It follows that we must find that said contract was wrongfully terminated.

II.

But it is claimed that the question of the character of plaintiff's work is determined against

him on the pleadings by virtue of the failure to deny in his replication the averment of the answer:

> "That the alleged services rendered by the plaintiff herein to the defendant were neither satisfactory nor efficient, as required in the contract alleged in plaintiff's petition, a copy of which is attached thereto and marked exhibit "A," and that the said plaintiff in the performance of his alleged duties was inefficient, negligent and insubordinate to his superiors."

But what were the "alleged services" and "alleged duties" here mentioned. How were they alleged and by whom? The complaint alleges nothing about plaintiff's "duties" or "services." Neither did the contract (Ex. "A") require the "services rendered by the plaintiff"—*i. e.* in Tokio—to be "satisfactory or efficient." The averment is, therefore, indefinite whereas, to support a judgment, it "must be distinct and unequivocal." [3]

Again the only services in issue here are the actual (not alleged) ones which plaintiff rendered in Tokio and the future (tho not alleged) ones which he offered, but was not permitted, to render in Shanghai. None of these can correctly be included in the phrase "alleged services" and the averment regarding them is thus also immaterial. But immaterial allegations are not admitted by failure to deny, [4] and the only ones which are so admitted are those which are well pleaded. [5] For when a party bases his claim on a technical rule of pleading, or a technical oversight on the part of his adversary, his own pleadings must bear microscopic scrutiny and nothing therein will be implied or supplied by intendment.

Plaintiff's counsel may have considered that defendant's averment regarding "alleged services" was too vague and uncertain to require a denial. Or they may have relied on the practice heretofore followed in this Court that in the absence of a reply new matter in the answer will be taken as denied. [6] This is because the old Court Regulations [7] provide for but one pleading for each party and the Court has not yet found time to frame a different rule. If by this situation plaintiff were misled into his failure to deny, it would be the Court's duty, even now, to permit him to amend by adding such denial; [8] for the case was tried on the theory that he did not admit that his services were inefficient or unsatisfactory. But we consider such amendment unnecessary, because we could not base a judgment on the averment regarding "alleged services," and the motion for such judgment is overruled.

III.

It is also claimed that plaintiff is barred in this action by an award. On May 2, 1919 he wrote defendant's Vice President:

> "It must also be distinctly understood between us, in writing, in accordance with the terms of my understanding with our Ambassador, the Hon'ble Mr. Roland Morris, reached in my conversation with him at the Embassy yesterday, that we are both to agree and to state such agreement in writing to him, assenting to the arbitration of the Hon'ble Mr. Potter, whose award must be considered as binding to both parties in the matter of the main issue involved in the case, viz. *the amount of compensation to be paid to me here at the Tokyo office of the company in full settlement of all my claims against the company under the two agreements I have with the company.*"

3. 23 Cyc. 731 (note 12)
4. 31 Cyc. 209 (note 87)
5. Id. (note 81); Alston; v. Wilson, 44 Ia. 130, 132; Moulton v. Doran, 10 Minn. 67 (49)
6. Compare the group of code states enumerated in 31 Cyc. 242 (56).
7. Sec. 5.
8. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large Secs I, Che 786, secs, 92, 97; Alaska Compiled Laws, secs. 924, 929; in force, here under the doctrine of Biddle v. U. S., 156 Fed. 759.

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at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF 1919
of
CHUNG MEI TRADING CORPORATION

A Corporation organized under the Act of Congress of March 2 1903.

(32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II. Ch. 978 P. 947)

The officers of said corporation for 1919 were:

		Salary
President	C. C. Nieh	G.$ ——.—
Secretary and Treasurer	S.S. Chow	G.$ 960.75
Manager	B.G. Yung	G.$ 1128.00
The actual cash value of its property consisting Trade Account, Stock Investment and Furniture and Fixure is		G.$44766.69
Its actual paid-up capital is		G.$11954.48
The number of shares of its capital stock is		5000
The amount paid in on each share of stock is		G.$ 4.575
The Debts and Liabilities of said corporation are		G.$44751.72
Incurred for Goods Purchased		G.$19494.73
" " Current Expenses		G.$ 1228.53
" " Claim by Customer		G.$ 1931.88
" " Overdrafts at Bankers		G.$10142.10
" " Capital Stock		G.$11954.48

N. B.—Books are kept in Mexican dollars. At exchange of G. $45.75:—equal to M. $100.00

(*Signed*) CHENGTING T. WANG Acting President.
S. S. CHOW Secretary & Treasurer.

And on the same date the Vice-President replied:

> "With reference to the arbitration of our differences, I confirm my previously expressed willingness to acquiesce in the suggestion made by H. E. Ambassador Morris, that the arbitration should be placed in the hands of the Honorable Mr. Potter, who is at present in Tokyo, and that his award should be binding on both parties, and *shall be settled in Tokyo.*"

Likewise on the same day the parties notified the Ambassador that.

> "In accordance with your kind suggestion, we, the undersigned agree to the arbitration of our differences by the Honorable Mr. Potter, and undertake to abide by and put into effect whatever award he makes."

But the statement of what "our differences" are, and hence the real terms of submission, are found only in the letters exchanged between the parties and the issue there submitted is clearly enough stated in the words italicised above. But the arbitrator, after briefs had been submitted on both sides, expressed

> "the opinion that the matter of the three year contract should be referred to Mr. Ward in San Francisco for settlement; second, that Mr. Blake should pay Mr. Steele in full until such time as Mr. Steele can secure first class passage back to San Francisco *less any indebtedness that may be proved* that Mr. Steele owes Mr. Blake."

Plaintiff's counsel deny that this constitutes a valid award because it (1) fails to dispose of the issue submitted and (2) attempts to delegate authority. We see no escape from these objections. The arbitrator did not determine "the amount of compensation to be paid" plaintiff "in full settlement" of all his claims "under the two agreements" nor was the matter "settled in Tokyo." On the contrary he expressed the opinion that the whole "matter of the three year contract (the principal of "the two agreements") should be referred to another, "for settlement" elsewhere. He, indeed, expressed the opinion that plaintiff should be paid (presumably under the second contract as the first was to be "referred" to another) "in full" until he could secure return passage, which should have been a matter of a few days; but such payment was to be "less any indebtedness that may be proved."

How and where was it to be proved? Evidently not before the arbitrator. As to the second, contract then plaintiff was left with the possible alternative —which he ultimately adopted—of resorting to the courts; while as to the first contract he was "referred to Mr. Ward in San Francisco for settlement." Both of these expedients were open to plaintiff before submission and the action of the arbitrator, consequently, left him just where he was before. To say that it disposed of the issue submitted, therefore, is to trifle with language. And if it failed to dispose of that issue it was not a bar to this proceeding. For under the law in force here, which, in the absence of contrary proof, is presumed [9] to be the same as that of Japan where the arbitration was held,

> The award must be such a disposition of the matters submitted that *nothing further remains* to fix the rights and obligations of the parties, that the party against whom it is made can perform or pay it without any further ascertainment of rights or duties, and that further litigation shall not be necessary in order to adjust the matters submitted.[10]

Defendant's counsel contends that the phrase last above quoted from the report of the arbitrator was not a delegation of authority because he

9. See the writer's "Foreign Laws," Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law (2nd ed.) XIII, 1061.

10. Corpus Juris, V., 139.

> "undoubtedly meant that Steele had no case against the American Trading Co. of Maine and that he should proceed to San Francisco and try to settle the matter with Mr. Ward."

If that is what he meant he chose an unfortunate mode of expressing it. For the arbitrator's report contains no intimation that he considered plaintiff "had no case against" defendant. If so why was "the matter of the three year contract" (which was with defendant alone) to be "referred * * * *for settlement*"? Since a "settlement" of that matter was considered necessary there must have been something to settle—i.e. a "case".

It is conceded that the arbitrator could not delegate his authority to Mr. Ward or any one else.[11] But if he did not attempt to do so it was only because his language amounted to nothing more than an expression of opinion or suggestion in which case it was not an award at all.[12] If he did not expressly say "I refer the matter to Mr. Ward" he likewise did not say "I award plaintiff this" and "I reject or dismiss his claim as to that."

We find no defect in the replication as regards the alleged award. Its averment that the same "is void and of no effect and not binding on plaintiff" seems not only sufficient as a pleading but in accordance with the facts and the law.

IV.

Under his original agreement plaintiff's compensation was "not to be less than $10,000. for the entire period of three years". In his brief (p.27) he

> "admits having received the equivalent of Gold $2500 on account of the contract which leaves a balance of G. $7500 which the plaintiff could have earned if he had not been wrongfully discharged."

The rule established for this jurisdiction in actions for breach of contract is that

> "*the amount which would have been received* if the contract had been kept is the measure of damages if the contract is broken."[13]

And where, as here, the "cause of action was not for wages but for damages for breach of the contract,"[14] prospective damages—even those to accrue after the trial[15]—may be included.

Defendant's counsel cites decisions[16] of certain state Courts to the contention that.

> "plaintiff must not only allege but must prove a willingness to perform and also that he has been unable to get other employment."

But the Court of Appeals, in the principal case[17] already cited, where there was no averment of inability "to get other employment," has adopted a different rule, quoting a well known commentator who states it as follows:

11. Id. 142.
12. Lock v. Vulliamy 5 B. & Ad 600, 27 E. C. L. 255 (110 Reprint, 912.)
13. Benjamin v. Hillard, 23 How. (U. S.) 149, 16 Law ed. 518 (quoting Alder v. Keighly, 15 M. & W., 117; Hadley v. Baxendale, 9 Exch. 341;) Pierce v. R. Co., 173 U. S., 1 43 Law ed. 591. "The amount of the agreed wages may be taken as the measure of damages *prima facie*". Saxonia etc. Co. v Cook, 7 Colo. 569, 4 Pac. 1111, quoted with approval in Alaska etc. Co. v. Chase, 128 Fed. 889.
14. Alaska etc. Co. v. Chase, 128 Fed. 886, 889.
15. American China Development Co. v. Boyd, 148 Fed. 268, 368 (on appeal from the Consular Court for the District of Shanghai and very similar to the case at bar) citing Hochster v. De la Tour, 2 El. & Bl. 678; Rhoades v. R. Co., 49 W. Va. 500, 39 S. E 209. The first case fixes the law for this jurisdiction regardless of the earlier cases of Schroeder v. Trading Co. 95 Fed. 296 and Darst v. Alkali Works, 81 Fed. 284, cited by defendent and which limit recovery to date of trial.
16. *Kentucky*. Shepherd v. Gambill, 96 S.W., 1104; Lewis Co. v. Scott, 95 Ky. 484, 26 S. W. 192.
Mississipi. Hunt v. Crane, 33 Miss. 669, holding that where plaintiff "obtains employment, the presumption is, that he gets the best wages he can; because the strong inducement of self interest would impel him to do so, and the idea is most unreasonable, that he did not act accordingly."
Texas. Gulf etc. R. Co. v. Jackson, 69 S. W. 89.
17. American China Development Co. v. Boyd, 148 Fed. 258.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of EDMUND W. K. GIFFORD. Deceased. | Cause No. 970 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Edmund W. K. Gifford deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 17th, 1920 and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

NORWOOD F. ALLMAN
Administrator,
at
Tsinanfu, China.

April 15, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of OLIVER T. LOGAN, Deceased. | Cause No. 914 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Oliver T. Logan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 18, 1920, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Dr. FRED P. MANGET.
Administrator cum testamento annexo,
Huchow Chekiang, China.

April 15, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of CHARLES ANDERSEN. Deceased. | Cause No. 944 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, to the undersigned with vouchers, on or before November 2, 1920, and all persons owing said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Sgd.) NEVILLE CRAIG
Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai.

May 1, 1920.

> "The burden of proof is on the defendant to show that the plaintiff might have obtained other employment; for the failure of the plaintiff to obtain other employment does not affect the right of action, but only goes in reduction of damages, and if nothing else is shown, the plaintiff is entitled to recover the contract price upon proving the defendant's violation of the contract, and his own willingness to perform." [18]

We are unable to find that defendant in the case at bar has assumed this burden. Its agent at Shanghai states (p. 25) that "it should be easy" for a man of plaintiff's qualifications and experience to obtain a position here. But plaintiff testified (pp. 66 *et seq.*) that he had advertised in the newspapers and "had applied to over 60 firms here personally." He stated that he could probably obtain a subordinate position as bookkeeper but intimates (p. 68) that to accept it would cause him to lose standing as an accountant which any one familiar with conditions in Shanghai can well understand. We cannot think that a party whose contract has been broken, is obliged, in order to reduce his adversary's damages, to accept employment which would affect injuriously his own future career. And while, as we have seen, it was not incumbent on plaintiff to prove that he had sufficiently sought other employment we think he has done so even more satisfactorily than did the corresponding party who held the burden of proof in one of the cases which defendant cites and where the court said:

> "While the evidence as to appellee's efforts to secure other employment, and as to what portion of the time covered by the contract he was unable to secure other employment, is meager and somewhat unsatisfactory, we cannot say that, in the absence of any contradictory evidence on the part of appellant, it was too indefinite and uncertain to support a finding for any wages due under the contract." [19]

The complaint alleges

> "That the Defendant Corporation agreed to pay the Plaintiff the aforesaid Ten Thousand Gold Dollars ($10,000) at an exchange rate of Fifty Five Gold Cents to the Tael, and Seventy Two Tael Cents to the Dollar Mexican ($1.00."

But in their brief (p. 26) counsel frankly admit that "regarding the question of exchange there is more or less uncertainty" and that in the original contract "nothing was said about exchange." The chief support of the averment above quoted is that part of plaintiff's testimony where he relates an interview in San Francisco, after his original agreement was executed, with the Shanghai agent of defendant, as follows:

> "I asked Mr. Burns specifically to settle with me at what rate of exchange in taels or Mexican dollars I should be paid my salary, before I left San Francisco.
> Q: And what did Mr. Burns reply to that?
> A: He said it was the—first I said that I understood that the usual rate of exchange was two Mexican dollars to one gold, and I would not accept anything less than that. Then Mr. Burns said our office does even better than that, our special rate is 55 cents gold to the tael and all our American employees get their salaries on that basis.
> Q: Was any memorandum made at that time of that conversation?
> A: Then I asked Mr. Burns what that would amount to in Mexican dollars and he turned to a portfolio he carried and brought out a payroll sheet of the Company's Shanghai office and referred to it, and I happened to have some paper in my hands and he didn't have any loose handy and I handed it to him to figure it our how much it would amount to at the rate of 72 tael cents for one Mexican dollar.
> Q: Was there any memorandum made in writing at that time?
> A: He figured out what my salary of $250.00 gold dollars would amount to and it amounted to 632 Mexican dollars.
> Q: Answer my question, please.
> A: Yes, there was.
> Q: Have you got that memorandum?
> A: It is among those papers.
> Q: You find it please. I hand you Plaintiff's Exhibit E and ask if that is the memorandum made at that time.
> A: Yes, Mr. Burns own figures. He figured it out and said the amount was—he figured it out that my salary would amount to 632 Mexican dollars."

On the other hand in the agent's version (pp. 17-19) of the same interview he speaks of telling plaintiff

> "that the men in our office were carried upon a more or less uniform rate and that when he got to Shanghai he would be treated in a proper way by Mr. Roper, who was acting agent. As I was not in charge of the Shanghai office then, he would have to leave these matters to be adjusted with Mr. Roper, who, I was quite certain, would make all satisfactory arrangements with him.
> Q. Did you hear Mr. Steele state when he was in the witness box that you promised him that he should have a rate of 55 tael cents to the gold dollar?
> A. I told him he would be paid upon the same basis as the other men in the office who are under the same arrangements. That I was quite sure that Mr. Roper would treat him exactly the same as I would if I were there.
> Q. You never promised him such a rate as he testified you did?

18. Sedgwick, Damages, (8th ed.) 11, sec. 667.

19. Gulf etc. R. Co. v. Jackson, 69 S. W. 89, 91.

A. No. Otherwise I would have written Shanghai at the time what I had promised." * * * * *
* * * * * "Q. Did you ever promise him or agree with him to pay any specified rate of exchange on his contract?
A. I discussed the exchange with him and he said he would prefer a rate of 50 cents Mex. to the Mex. dollar and I told him that would be foolish, to wait until he got out to Shanghai and he would say at once that our rate of exchange, which was about 39, was better. He was asking for 50.
Q. In other words no arrangement was made.
A. No final and definite arrangement was made in San Francisco. It was to be left to Shanghai as it always is unless. * * * * *
* * * * * "Q. I understood you to say that you did assure Mr. Steele that he would be treated on the same basis as the other employees?
A. I told him I was sure that Mr. Roper would treat him in all kindness.
Q. You have a fixed rate of exchange for all your employees?
A. Not for all. It is specified in our contracts.
Q. All the same rate?
A. All on a basis of 55 gold cents to the Shanghai dollar, current rate Mexican dollar.
Q. Do all your employees receive that rate?
A. Not all.

We do not find it necessary to resolve the question of veracity between these two witnesses as to the authorship of the memorandum of figures (Ex. "E") mentioned by plaintiff. Regardless of who wrote them the figures throw very little light on the crucial question whether the Shanghai agent did actually assume, in behalf of the defendant company, (even supposing he had such authority), to make the alleged rate of exchange a part of plaintiff's contract and to pledge defendant's liability therefor. We doubt if plaintiff's own testimony, standing alone, shows that he did, or discloses anything more than information given by the agent as to what the salary would be if the alleged rate were agreed upon. To prove a contract for that rate it must appear that the minds of both parties actually met thereon[20] and in the light of the whole testimony that seems more than doubtful.

It must be remembered in this connection not only that another agent was then in charge at Shanghai but that the one with whom the interview was held opposed (pp. 18, 20) plaintiff's employment. Indeed the latter's counsel in their brief (p. 13) stress this fact as the real ground for plaintiff's dismissal. Is it reasonable to suppose, then, that said agent would voluntarily undertake to supply a feature of plaintiff's contract which he knew had been omitted by his company and which would amount to more than doubling plantiff's salary? But the interview did apprise plaintiff of the importance of adding such a clause and he was then still in San Francisco where the contract was made and where it could have been modified had such been the purpose of both parties. Nay, more, when plaintiff reached Japan the second agreement, which he there accepted, specifically fixed the rate of exchange altho if plaintiff's theory of an existing verbal contract were correct that would have been unnecessary except so far as to apply the agreed rate to Japanese currency. We repeat as to plaintiff what we have already said in effect of plaintiff, that Courts cannot make contracts for parties.

The Court finds that plaintiff is entitled to recover as damages for breach of his contract, as found above, the unpaid balance of his guaranteed compensation, to-wit the sum of seventy five hundred dollars ($7,500.), U. S. currency, less the item of fifty dollars ($50.) Mexican currency, which plaintiff admits (p. 74) having earned meanwhile.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the said sum, less the said item, together with his costs.

20. Shanghai Tannery Co., Ltd. v. American Trading Co., U. S. Cour for China, No. 466.

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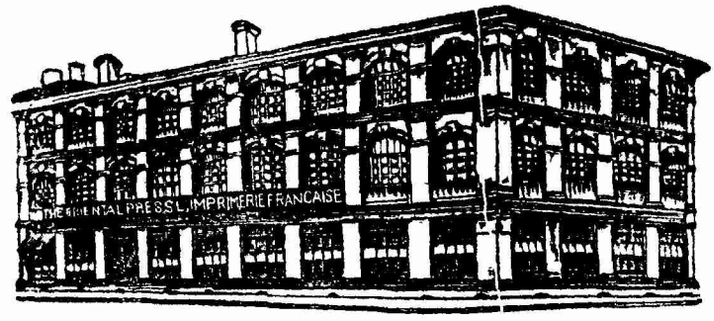

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Consortium and Chinese Thought

References: Pp. 366-7, 388. 396, 398-401.

Questions: 1. What charges are being made against the honesty of Mr. Lamont's aims? 2. What are Mr. Lamont's statements as regards the control by the Consortium of Chinese finance? 3. What peculiar co-operation has been noted as regards Japanese criticism? 4. Make a clear list of the points stated by Mr. Lamont in his speech of April 12. 5. What is the point he most emphasizes? 6. What are the main fears expressed by Chinese newspapers? 7. Can you make a comparison between the conditions in Persia and Egypt and Morocco under which money was borrowed and the conditions laid down by the present Consortium? 8. Why does the *Hopi Jih Pao* of Tientsin welcome the formation of the Consortium? 9. Criticise the claim that the consortium cannot amount to much if Japan does not enter it? What has Mr. Lamont said on this matter? 10. Proposed subject for a class discussion: The allegation that America hesitates to lend money to Europe but hastens to offer it to China.

Topic 2: Anglo-American Friendship

References: Pp. 392-3,407.

Questions: 1. Is it of importance to China whether America and England are friendly? Why? 2. What important comparison is made by Mr. Gardiner between the America of a century ago and the present America as regards England? 3. What historical and contemporary causes are there for lack of friendliness between these countries? 4 Name other causes, historical and contemporary, which overbalance these? 5. What are your conclusions as regards the need for and the actuality of Anglo-American friendship?

Topic 3: Failure of Allied Intervention in Siberia

References: Pp. 377-78.

Questions: 1. What fundamental mistake on the part of the Allied governments is pointed out by Mr. Hunt? 2. Name instances of similarity in other countries in the past? 3. Why has Russia gone Bolsheviki? 4. Does Mr. Hunt expect her to remain so? Why? 5. Does Mr. Hunt think the Siberians can be shown the road to Democracy by Japanese soldiers? 6. What is meant by the statement: "Once peace comes Moscow can no longer feed men with slogans," etc.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: China's need of good roads

References: Pp. 401-5

Qeestions: 1. Which are more used at present, waterways or railways? Waterways or carriage roads? 2. At what period and for what purpose did China once have good roads? 3. Suggested topic for special study: The Chinese and the Romans as Road-builders. 4. Name the material means of bringing about national unity in China. 5. What types of road are there in China? 6. What province is at present doing most to improve roads? 7. What organization is necessary for national development of roads?

Topic 2: The Student Movement and Present conditions in China

Reference: Pp. 368,370.

Questions: 1. What is the writer's idea of the real meaning of the Student Movement? 2. Do you agree with his analysis of the case? 3. What two possible results of the movement are suggested? 4. Which is preferred by the writer? By the students? 5. Discuss the value of Public Opinion in China, both in the past and at present. 6. What is pointed out as the duty of the student? 7. Is this conclusion practical?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Proposed Economic Conference

References: Pp. 370-71.

Questions: 1. What meeting was proposed by the signers of the memorial made public on January 15, 1920? 2. We are told that one country in Europe did not collect during the last year of the war enough taxes to pay the interest on the public debt. How then was the interest paid? 3. Explain the the phrase "the printing press is not the royal road to prosperity." 4. Who is Mr. Glass? 5. In general is his attitude toward the proposed conference favorable or unfavorable? 6. Why does the present condition of Europe favor trade between the United States and China? 7. What reason is given for China's remaining on a cash basis? Does this seem to you to be the correct reason? 8. What prediction is made about Chinese-American trade? Does it seem reasonable to you? 9. Does the matter discussed here seem to you to have any connection with Topic 1 under International Affairs?

Topic 2. Peking's Financial Status

References: Pp. 372-7.

Questions: 1 What plan is proposed to meet the present financial difficulties of the government? 2. Who proposes this plan? 3. What is the total sum that China ought to pay before June 30, 1920? (p.374)? 4. Can this sum be paid? 5. What debts are to be paid? 6. Are military expenditures considered to be urgent? Why? 7. What comparisons does the Vice-Minister of Finance make to show China's condition? 8. Do these comparisons show the true condition in your opinion?

Topic 3. Mr. King's Business Methods

References: Pp. 384-5.

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Shotsu G. King? 2. What are we told that his business principles are? 3. Write a paper on "No Entertainment and a Square Deal," as an ideal in business transactions in China.

Topic 4. Advertising.

References: Pp. 389,395, IV.

Questions: 1. What is the purpose of advertising from the point of view of the advertiser? 2. Is advertising useful to the community and to the reader? Explain. 3. Which of the three pages given above contains the best advertisement in your opinion? Why?